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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1869. NO. 5.

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a mistake to suppose that so long as no erup r humors appear, there must be no scrofulous These forms of derangement may never and yet the vital forces of the body be so re by its subtle agency, as materially to impair alth and shorten the duration of life. It is a n error, also, that scrofula is strictly heredi t does, indeed, descend from parent to child, also engendered in persons born of pure. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious uncleanliness, and the depressing vices gen produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not d by the most constant and judicious care, eculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, turbid blood swells the veins with an appar exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, n the road to its consequences. Indeed, no or condition can depend on immunity from feel insensible to the importance of an effec medy.

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b 5 52-3m

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SALE OF STOCK.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at the door of the Court House in the city of Wilmington, I will sell at public auction, for cash, the shares of the Capital Stock of said Wilmington Railway Bridge Company standing on the books of said Company, in the name of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, '69 3-tf

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

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feb 5 52-3m

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, March. 1, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize the several counties of the State to take stock in Railroad Companies was taken up.

The Clerk read the bill.

The yeas and nays were called upon the bill on its third reading and resulted in a vote of yeas 45, nays 13, (no quorum.)

On motion of Mr. Malone, a call of the House was had and 72 members were ascertained to be present.

The bill just under consideration then passed its final reading by a vote of yeas 48, nays 14.

By J. S. Leary, colored: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Cumberland to levy a special tax. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Green, the rules were suspended, and the bill to remove obstructions to passage of fish up the Peedee and and Yadkin Rivers was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended and the bill to lay off the Homestead and personal property exemption was taken up and discussed during the remainder of the session.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Owing to the indisposition of our reporter we have no Senate report to-day. We learn, however, there was not much business of an interesting nature transacted.—The school bill occupied nearly the whole session in discussion, without arriving at anything definite.

It is understood, however, that Senator Wynne made a strong speech in reference to the Secretary of State, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of that office.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury was taken up.—[This bill allows the Treasurer to borrow money to meet the interest due Jan. 1st, 1869, and April 1st, 1869, at rates not exceeding 8 per cent., pledging as collateral for the payment of the same, the monies received from the tax list of 1869.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 64, nays 10.

By Mr. Barnett: A bill supplementary to the bill incorporating the Green Swamp Company. Bill placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Seymour, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably (with amendment) upon the bill concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

On motion of Mr. S., the rules were suspended and the bill just reported upon was taken up, passed its second reading, ordered to be printed and made special order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company to complete its Road, was taken up.

Pending the discussion upon the bill the special order was announced, to-wit:

The bill laying off the homestead and personal property exemption.

The question recurred upon an amendment offered by Mr. Welch, to the 16th section which was adopted.

The discussion on the bill consumed the remainder of the time, and pending the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Pou, to be known as sections 27 and 28, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until 7½ o'clock this evening.

Mr. Hinnant, from the Committee on Enrolment, reported the following bills as being correctly enrolled, to-wit:

Bill to incorporate the Littleton Manufacturing Company.

Bill to authorize elections in certain towns in the State.

Bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the New Hanover Agricultural Society.

Bill to enable the city of Raleigh to borrow money for certain purposes.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of W. C. Kerr, State Geologist. Ordered to be printed.

On motion the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Harnett, a call of the House was had, and 46 members answered to their names.

The Doorkeeper was instructed to close the doors and have the members absent without leave arrested.

Mr. Williams, of Harnett, moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Upon that motion, the yeas and nays being called, on motion of Mr. Ingram, resulted in a vote of yeas 19, nays 35.

Mr. Dixon moved to adjourn.

Mr. Pou said he hoped the motion would prevail, *as Wyman would exhibit for several nights in the city.*

The motion to adjourn was put and lost.

The Doorkeeper then appeared before the bar of the House, bringing with him him Messrs. Robinson, McCanless, Argo, Moore, of Alamance, Foster, Sykes, colored, Shaver, Sinclair, Carey, colored, and Hawkins.

After some debate, during which great confusion prevailed, the prisoners were, on motion, discharged from custody.

Mr. Ames moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays being called, the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 19, nays 43.

Mr. Clayton appeared in the House and was arraigned before the bar.

On motion, he was relieved from arrest.

Mr. Bowman moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Lost.

The Doorkeeper was directed to proceed to the gallery and bring Mr. Stevens, who was sitting there, before the bar of the House.

The Doorkeeper shortly reappeared on the floor and reported that the gentleman had a leave of absence. By a reference to the Journal it was so proven.

Mr. Pou then moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Nicholson appeared upon the floor and was brought before the bar.

On motion, Mr. N. was discharged, as the Journal showed he had a leave of absence.

Mr. Mendenhall was also brought before the bar of the House, and, on motion, discharged from custody.

Mr. Pou's motion was then put, which was lost.

Mr. Ingram said he hoped that gentlemen who were now occupying seats once filled by a Gaston, Stanly and others, that they would recollect that they were Representatives in the Legislature of North Carolina, and if they would or could not deport themselves with dignity, he hoped they would at least behave themselves with decency.

The Chair said unless better order was preserved, he would appoint members to assist the Doorkeepers in maintaining it.

W. T. Hayes, colored, and G. W. Price, colored, came in and were brought before the desk of the Speaker.

Mr. Sinclair took the floor, and said he was heartily ashamed of such a proceeding and so was every one else who had the least respect for the dignity of the State. Mr. S. continued, when

The Chair interrupted him, saying that two members were before the bar of the House.

Mr. Sinclair: In order to put a stop to this disgraceful and farcical scene, I move we do now adjourn.

Mr. Sinclair withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. Bowman, who moved to discharge the members in custody. Carried.

Mr. Sinclair resumed the floor, and proceeded to express his indignation at the proceedings, when innumerable points of order were raised and another scene of confusion ensued. Mr. S. concluded his remarks by moving to adjourn.

On that motion the yeas and nays were had on motion of Mr. Ingram.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the confusion and noise became so great that the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. French) appointed the following gentlemen to assist the Doorkeepers to keep order: Messrs. Kinney, Nicholson, Hodgin, Ashworth, Hinnant and Shaver.

The Clerk then finished calling the roll, and the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 14, nays 48.

Messrs. Moring, Gatling, Ellington and Hilliard were brought by the Doorkeeper to the bar of the House.

On motion, they were discharged from custody.

Mr. Bowman moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Argo said, if the Doorkeeper would go to Tucker Hall, he would find a good many members attending the exhibition. Several who had been brought from there and just released from arrest, had gone back.

The Doorkeeper reported he had arrested several members at the exhibition, and had seen them enter the door of this House, but now they were nowhere to be found. It was no fault of his.

The Speaker said the Doorkeeper should make his report in writing to the Clerk, and the members alluded to were liable to be punished for contempt of the House.

Mr. Argo said if the House intended to transact business, the Doorkeeper should lock the door to prevent members already here from leaving.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with.

Mr. Argo moved that no member be allowed to leave the House until adjournment without obtaining leave of the House.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by saying "by leave of the Speaker." Carried.

Mr. Malone said that there were a portion of the members who were desirous, as in duty bound, to pay attention to the business that their constituents sent them here to transact, but there was another portion who did nothing but lounge around bar rooms, went to calico balls and escorted the girls around generally, &c. The Legislature was being characterized all over the State as the most disgraceful body ever assembled within the Halls of this Capitol, and he insisted that the odium attaching itself to this body resulted from the neglect and carelessness of the gentlemen above alluded to. He wished the people to know and hear of these disgraceful proceedings.

Mr. Argo's motion, as amended, was put to a vote and lost, as no quorum voted.

Mr. Ingram said that as a compromise between those who wished for night sessions and those who did not, he would move to except Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. It could be easily seen who was bringing all of this odium upon this body, &c.

The motion to except the aforesaid evenings was put to a vote and carried.

B. W. Morris, colored, said they had been acting like school boys, and had better not come here at all. He moved to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the yeas and nays were called and the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 10, nays 57.

On motion of Mr. Barnett the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the act incorporating the Green Swamp Campany was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the rules were suspended and the Code Commission bill in relation to special proceedings in cases of widows dower, &c., was taken up and discussed until adjournment.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1869.

An act providing for a Board of Public Charties was taken up on its third reading, and was read by sections.

Mr. Love moved to amend the 22d section so as to require the Board to hold annual instead of quarterly meetings. Not agreed to.

Mr. Love then moved to amend same section so as to provide only for the payment of the traveling expenses of the board from their homes to Raleigh.

Senator from Caswell moved to amend the amendment by paying the expenses of the board while in Raleigh. Both the amendments were rejected.

The 5th section of the bill was slightly amended, on Mr. Sweet's motion, and passed.

The bill having passed, the Senator from Guilford moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill had just passed, to allow Senators to amend section 1st, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sweet moved to amend the 1st section, providing for the election of successors, to fill vacancies in the Board, by the General Assembly, which was adopted.

On the final adoption of the bill, Mr. Love entered his solemn protest, and gave it as his opinion that it will prove another Penitentiary swindle on a small scale.

The question then recurring on its final passage, it was adopted—yeas 19, nays 12.

The special order was then taken up, being the school bill.

Mr. Blythe moved to postpone the further consideration of the school bill in order to take up the calendar.

Messrs. Graham, Robbins and the Senator from Duplin favored the postponement. There was business on the Calendar of infinitely more importance. The clamor of the people, from the mountains to the seashore, came up to the Legislature for relief.

Mr. Lindsay opposed the postponement, as did, also, Mr. Sweet, Eppes, colored, and the Senators from Person and Montgomery.

Hyman, colored, called the previous question, which was not sustained.

[Mr. Graham wished to know if the previous question applied to the School bill? The interrogatory created *some* sensation.]

The Senator from Duplin reiterated that the cry for relief was real and sincere.

Mr. Lindsay wished to know how many letters the Senator from Duplin had received?

Mr. Scott, in a spirited and animated manner, replied to Mr. Lindsay, that letters from prominent men, representing large communities, were being received by him.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table. Lost for the want of a quorum.

Mr. W. D. Jones occupied the floor, advocating the speedy relief of the people.

At this juncture of the proceedings the debate became warm.

Mr. Shoffner spoke at length, showing the distress suddenly sprung upon the country by the repeal of the Stay law by the Supreme Court.

The question then recurring on the motion to postpone the further consideration of the School bill until Monday,

Mr. Graham called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 13, nays 17.

The School bill was then taken up.

The question being on the motion to strike out "some person" and insert "three persons," in Section 68 of the bill, "as a board of Examination."

Mr. Sweet moved a division of the question, and the question being on the motion to "strike out," it failed for the want of a quorum. The Section as amended, passed.

The 69th Section passed without amendment.

The 70th Section being read, Mr. Shoffner offered a substitute for the 71st Section provided the 70th Section being stricken out.

Mr. Shoffner's substitute provides how the county examiner shall be paid.

The Senator from Rowan, Mr. Robbins, moved to strike out $3 per day, and insert $2.

The question being on a division of the proposition, the vote was taken on the question to "strike out," and resulted yeas 18, nays 12.

The question now recurring on the motion to insert $2 instead of $3 did not prevail.

Mr. Barrow then moved to fix the salary of the county examiner at $200 per annum.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by substituting $100 for $200.

The Senator from Guilford said if the Senate would allow him, he would move to amend by requiring examiners to spunge on the people, &c.

Mr. Davis said he hoped when the examiner went to Guilford, he would spunge on the Senator from Guilford, and that when in Montgomery, (Mr. Davis' vicinity,) he would spunge on him, Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis' motion to insert $100 in lieu of $200, was adopted.

The amendment as amended, was then rejected.

Mr. Beall moved to amend by inserting $1,50.

The Senator from Jones moved to amend that motion by inserting $2,50. Adopted.

Mr. Shoffner's motion to strike out the whole Section was rejected.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. A. J. Jones, of Columbus.

The consideration of the bill was resumed, and pending its consideration, Mr. Lindsay moved an adjournment, which was adopted.

The Italian army, on January 1st, 1869, numbered 179,890 officers and men, a decrease of 68,037 from the previous January.

Immigrants are rapidly arriving in Newberry district, in South Carolina, to work on farms in the neighborhood, and many more are expected.

Japan has an author who has been writing a novel for 38 years, and has just finished the 106th volume.

DARING ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—The Depots of this city seem to be infested with bands of robbers, thieves and murderers, who assemble there on the arrival and departure of trains, to prey upon the unsuspecting and verdant. They are mostly negroes, and are evidently organized. We call the attention of the police especially to this subject, as furnishing a fine field for the operations of those officials who desire to bring villains, robbers and murderers to the just punishment of the law.

On Monday evening last, a lad arrived in the city from near Darlington, S. C.—He was on his way to the Western part of the State to see his relatives. His name is Erasmus Atkinson. The train for Goldsboro' left him Tuesday morning, and he set out on foot, accompanied by a negro man, who affected to be traveling to Tennessee. The negro had seen him in town with money, and fixed upon him for prey. The negro belongs to this city evidently.—The two set out together early Tuesday morning, and arrived near Burgaw that night. It was agreed that they should camp out, it evidently being a concocted scheme of the negro to rob the youth.—After the young man had got sound asleep the villainous negro commenced his operations. He robbed him of all the money he had, thirty-two dollars, a pistol, two pocket knives, a hat, overcoat and other articles of value. The young man awoke about the time the last of his property was taken, whereupon the negro assaulted him with heavy clubs, knives and other murderous weapons, beating him terribly and cutting him up badly. The lad, Atkinson, was left almost lifeless upon the ground, his cries alarming the negro, who fled with his stolen money and property above named to parts unknown. Atkinson finally revived sufficiently to be able to crawl away to where he could attract attention. He has been carried to the residence of Dr. Satchwell, at Rocky Point, where his severe wounds and injuries are receiving proper attention.

These lazy and vagabond negroes seem to be filling up the city of Wilmington and county of New Hanover. They drift here from the upper counties, and from other States, and are intolerable nuisances—lazzaroni and scamps about to overwhelm us and ruin the county. Too indolent to work, they take to stealing, plundering and murdering wherever they go. Something should be done, and done promptly, to relieve us of these wretches and villains. They are swarming here from all parts and overrunning and ruining the county.

From the Glasgow Herald.

HOW THINGS ARE IN AMERICA.

BY DAVID MACRAE, *Author of "George Harrington," &c.*

SOUTHERN POVERTY AND SOUTHERN KINDNESS.

Traveling through the Carolinas, I began to see the terrible effects of war on a wider scale. Along the broad track of Sherman's army the devastation was fearful—fences laid waste, fences burned, bridges destroyed, houses left in ruins, plantations in some cases turned into wildernesses again, the owners unable either to work the land themselves or get it sold. I was offered land over and over again for 50 cents an acre—eighteen pence of our money; and felt strongly tempted more than once to empty my pockets on the spot, and see how it felt to be a landed proprietor. Some of the planters were so poor that they were trying to sell part of their land to get money enough to pay the tax upon the rest. One of them declared to me that if ten Scotch families went out he would give them twenty or thirty acres apiece for nothing, merely to have them settle on his land, and introduce the Scotch method of farming. His property, in the meantime, was lying waste, and the war had left him powerless to do anything with it.

The same ruin and prostration, though gradually, and in some cases rapidly, disappearing, was visible in many of the centres of population. I found the once beautiful city of Columbia still a city of ruins. Charleston I found with still a valley of desolation right through the heart of it, made by the great conflagration of '61.—There stood the blackened streets and gutted houses as if the disaster had been a thing of yesterday.

Even Wilmington, although it had escaped the fire either of battle or conflagration, showed too plainly the prostrating effects of war. The once busy wharves had a lonely and dejected look about them; the streets were out of repair; one public clock, I remember, which had got out of order in the war time, still indicated with disconsolate finger the hour at which it had stopt five long years before. The people too!—men who had held high positions before the war, poor now, and hardly able to earn a livelihood—ladies who had been reared in affluence living in half-furnished houses, and (though too proud to utter a word of complaint) bearing about with them the too evident marks not only of hardship but of absolute want. Mr. Sprunt (the British Vice-Consul) told me that he knew of Southern ladies in Wilmington who before the war had never known what it was to have a want unsupplied, now so destitute that they could scarcely keep themselves decently clad, and did not know, when they had eaten their scanty meal one day, how they were to find food for the next.

No poverty, however, takes the kindness out of the Southern heart. Though a mere stranger in the place, I had come to visit the South and meet the Southern people; and wherever I turned (and nowhere more than in that warm-hearted State of North Carolina) the hand of welcome and hospitality awaited me. I could give many illustrations of this, that to me were very touching, considering the impoverished condition of the people.

CAPTAIN MAFFITT AND THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

Amongst the many interesting men I met at Wilmington was the well-known Captain Maffitt, whose wild and adventurous career upon the high seas as commander of the Florida excited so much attention at the time.

I had heard a good deal about Maffitt in the North, where he was regarded by many as perhaps the ablest naval officer who had lent his sword to the Confederacy. It was said by more than one that if he had stood by the North he would have been in Admiral Farragut's place to-day.

He held, however, strong Southern views, resigned his commission in the United States navy, and, in 1862, took command of the Florida (then called the Oreto), and sailed from Nassau with twenty men all told, intending to make for some Confederate port where he could have the steamer equipped and invested with a proper nationality. Two days after leaving Nassau yellow fever broke out on board; twelve out of the twenty men died, and Maffitt himself was prostrated by the fearful plague and not expected to live. Nevertheless he proceeded to Havana, and sailed thence for Mobile, where the Florida made her appearance on the 4th of September, off Mobile bar. Here she was encountered by three Federal men-of-war, and was ordered to heave to. Maffitt, who (though scarcely able after the fever to support himself without assistance) had resumed command, paid no attention, but held on his course. Immediately the squadron opened fire with deadly effect, shot after shot striking the ship, shattering her boats and damaging her hull, rigging and spars. Eleven men were wounded, and one man's head was torn off by an eleven-inch shell. Maffitt, however, held on, and, to the amazement both of his pursuers and those who were watching from the shores, conducted his command safely into port.

Before the Florida was equipped and again ready for sea, the Federal force outside had been increased from three to thirteen heavily armed steamers, and the Commodore reported to the Government at Washington that there was nothing to fear, as the Florida was sealed up hermetically in Mobile Bay. Maffitt, however, was not a man easily intimidated. Early one morning he got up steam, moved out just before dawn, and was discovered steaming right through the formidable fleet that had been on the watch for him. Such a firing and racing and chasing ensued, as probably the Mexican Gulf had never seen before; but Maffitt, with his little Florida, escaped, and was soon forth on his terrible career, lighting up the ocean with the flames of captured and burning ships.

I found the Captain a cultivated and gentlemanly man, small-sized and spare in figure, but with a fine cast head, a dark keen eye, a strong tuft of black whiskers on his chin, and firm little mouth, that seemed to express the energy and determination of his character. I remember very well his dignified appearance as he stepped about in his short military cloak, and with his keen and somewhat stern look. He was in reduced circumstances, having staked his whole fortune and position upon the lost cause; but, like so many of his old military and naval associates, he was trying his hand at business, and striving to reconcile himself to the new order of things.

"But," said he, shaking his head ruefully, when conversing with me on this subject, "a man who has been brought up to the navy is not fit for much else."

Speaking of the war, he said: "The Northern Navy contributed materially to the successful issue of the war. The grand mistake of the South was neglecting her navy. All our army movements out West were baffled by the armed Federal steamers which swarmed on Western waters, and which our Government had provided nothing to meet. Before the capture of New Orleans, the South ought to have had a navy strong enough to prevent the capture of that city, and hold firmly the Mississippi and its tributaries. This would have prevented many disastrous battles; it would have made Sherman's march through the country impossible; and Lee would still have been master of his lines. Yes, Sir, the errors of our Government were numerous, but her neglect of the navy proved irremediable and fatal.

"Nobody here," he continued, "would believe at first that a great war was before us. South Carolina seceded first, and improvised a navy consisting of two small tug-boats! North Carolina followed suit, and armed a tug and a small passenger boat! Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana put in commission a handful of frail river boats that you could have knocked to pieces with a pistol-shot. That was our navy! Then came Congress, and voted money to pay officers like myself who had resigned from the Federal navy, but nothing to build or arm any ships for us to command!"

"Of course it woke up by and by, and orderad vessels to be built here, there, and everywhere; but it was too late."

"And yet," said the Captain, with a momentary kindling of the eye as the thought of other days came back to him, "the Confederate navy, minute though it was won a place for itself in history. To the confederates the credit belongs of testing in battle the invulnerability of iron-clads, and of revolutionising the navies of the world. The Merrimac did that. And though we had but a handful of light cruisers, while the ocean swarmed with armed Federal vessels, we defied the Federal navy and swept Northern commerce from the seas."

"If only," he added, "the old usage in regard to sea prizes in neutral ports had been still in vogue, we should have done more, and the pecuniary gain to the officers and men and to the Confederate Government would have been immense.—But a Confederate cruiser out upon the ocean was a lonely knight-errant. Her nationality was unrecognized; her facilities for supply and repairs hampered by 'neutrality proclamations' that affected only her. She had to do everything for herself, live upon the enemy, and contend friendless and alone against the world. Well, it is all over now."

A COINCIDENCE.

In New York I heard of an extraordinary coincidence which connects itself with Captain Maffitt.

A gentleman on his way, with his wife, from New York to some port in the Southern seas—I forget the name—was expressing to a friend his fervent hope that no "Confederate pirate" would catch sight of them.

"Well," said his friend, "God help you if Semmes gets his clutches on you. But I'll tell you what I can do. I know Maffitt, and if you like I can give you a note of introduction to him. If you should fall foul of the Florida it may serve some purpose."

He wrote out a note more in fun than earnest, and the gentleman, with a laugh, took it, put it in his pocket-book, and thought no more about it. It was on the tenth or eleventh day of the voyage that a suspicious looking craft hove in sight, gave chase, and brought their ship to with a shot across her bows. It turned out to be the Florida! A boat came off, seized the ship, set her on fire, and took off all on board. When the gentleman found himself with his fellow-captives on the deck of the Florida, he got out his note and presented it to Captain Maffitt. The Captain read it, laughed, shook the gentleman's hand, paid him many kind attentions, and gave up his own cabin to him and his wife till an opportunity should occur of putting them ashore.

I asked Captain Maffitt himself if the story was true. He said it was, and that it was one of the most extraordinary coincidences he had ever known to occur.

SCOTCHMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

I found at Wilmington a surprising number of "brither Scots," and a still larger number of families of Scotch descent, and as proud as ever of their name and origin. Amongst them I found many Highland namesakes of my own, descendants of those who left Scotland after the Rebellion of '45, and settled in North Carolina. I went up into the interior of the State to visit the settlement, and found Robeson and Richmond and Bladen counties almost peopled by Highlanders. Gaelic was dying out, but there were still many who could speak it, and more still who could understand it a little from having heard their parents speak it. I also found amongst them several copies of the Gaelic Bible and Psalm-book, which seemed not to have excited the cupidity of the plundering bands that had scoured the country in advance of Sherman's army. The Highlanders of North Carolina, almost to a man, had been opposed to secession (the same was true of the people generally); but when their State went out they followed with Highland loyalty, and no men crowded to the front more eagerly, or fought more valiantly or more desperately to the bitter end.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4—P. M.

SENATE.—In the closing action the committee to investigate the corruption connected with impeachment reported no evidence of corruption.

The motion to act on Mrs. Lincoln's allowance failed by a vote of 23 to 27.

The repeal of the Tenure of Office Act also failed by a vote of 14 to 25.

At 12 o'clock Grant and Colfax entered the Chamber. Colfax spoke briefly, confining himself to the duties of his office. He then took his seat.

The new Senators were qualified, and without further action the Senate adjourned to noon to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The closing action to-day was on the bills requiring National Banks to report monthly.

The army appropriation bill passed.

The Conference on the removal of political disabilities disagreed.

The deficiency appropriation bill passed.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill passed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, passed.

The Judiciary Committee presented evidence in the Busteed case without recommendation and was discharged, and the fortieth Congress adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Judiciary committee in the case of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, accused of corruption and ignorance, reported that they had considered the case fully, and recommended that the testimony should not be printed, and asked to be discharged. This ends the Busteed case.

In the Forty-first Congress the following States are not represented in the House: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Louisiana, Virginia, Georgia and Texas. The excitement over the proceedings connected with the exclusion was intense.

The caucus nominations were ratified. Blaine, for the Speakership, received 136, and Kerr 57.—Messrs. Dawes and Kerr conducted Blaine to the Chair.

President Johnson did not occupy the place reserved for him in the inauguration ceremonies, but remained at the White House signing bills.

Among the spectaters on the floor of the Senate to-day were the negro Bishop Campbell and womans' rights Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker.

President Johnson pocketed the following bills: Reorganization of the Judiciary—reduction of the navy and marine corps—further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia—strengthening public credit—Indian appropriations.

President Johnson remained in the White House until noon to-day.

President Grant went from the Capitol to the White House.

The delegation from Alabama was the only Southern organization in the procession to.day.

President Grant's father fell down the steps of the Capitol this afternoon and was considerably injured.

The utmost good humor prevailed here during the day.

On reaching the White House President Grant received the following dispatch:

BERLIN, March 4.

My congratulations on the solemn day.

(Signed) BISMARCK.

Grant's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5—Noon.

President Grant has appointed the following persons as members of the Cabinet:

Sec. of State—E. B. Washburne, of Ill.
Sec. of Treasury—A. T. Stewart, of N. Y.
Sec. of Navy—A. E. Borie, of Penn.
Sec. of Interior—J. D. Cox, of Ohio.
Postmaster Gen'l—A. J. Creswel, of Maryland.
Attorney Gen'l—E. R. Hoar, of Mass.
There has been no Secretary of War yet named.

Incidents of Inauguration—The Inauguration Ball.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5—Noon.

The Good Will Fire Company of Philadelphia wheeled out of the procession in consequence of being preceded by a negro organization.

The chief topic of conversation this morning is the loss of wearing apparel at the Ball last night. Immediate personal clothing were torn to pieces pushing through the crowd. Everybody lost their wrappings.

The President to-day nominated Gen. Sherman to the position of General of the army; General Sheridan, to be Lieutenant General; Gen. Schofield to be Major General; General Auger, Brigadier General; and Columbus Delano, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

All of the above, with the Cabinet, were confirmed.

The Star has the following:

"Judge Hoar, the new Attorney General, for several years past has been on the Supreme Court Bench of Massachusetts. He is about fifty years of age, and for many years enjoyed a very successful practice at his profession. He is a man of the highest integrity and very positive in his manner. His brother entered the House of Representatives yesterday as the new member from the Worcester district."

Adolph E. Boire, of Pennsylvania, the new Secretary of the Navy, is a retired merchant of Philadelphia, having for many years been engaged in the East India trade, from which he reaped a princely fortune, being regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the country. He is a man of the highest character, never having been mixed up in politics. During the war he was an active worker in behalf of the Union, and several years Vice President of the Union League. In summer he resides at Forrestdale, near Philadelphia, where he has a magnificent estate, but in winter resides in Philadelphia.

Secretary Schofield remains Secretary of War *pro tem.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869

North Carolina and the Forty-First Congress.

Senators ABBOTT and POOL, and Representatives COBB, HEATON, DOCKERY, DEWEESE, LASH, SHOBER and JONES, were present and answered to their names upon the organization of their respective Houses on the 4th inst. Mr. SHOBER took no part in the subsequent proceedings, being unable to take the test-oath. On the 5th instant, Mr. BOYDEN filed notice of his intention to contest Mr. SHOBER'S seat. The papers were referred to the committee on Elections.

We notice that Hon. PLATO DURHAM is in the city, and we suppose will contest the seat which has been given to Mr. JONES.

A. T. Stewart and the Cabinet.

The following is the eighth section of the Act of Congress, approved September 2d, 1789, referred to in the message of President GRANT to the Senate in regard to the nomination of A. T. STEWART as Secretary of the Treasury :

And be it further enacted, That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall, *directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce*, or be owner, in whole or in part, of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State, or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said Department, other than what shall be allowed by law ; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States : *Provided*, That if any other person than a public prosecutor shall give information of any such offence upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one half of said penalty of $3,000, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

Immigration.

We have been handed the following letter for publication. It will be found of much interest, though the facts have been anticipated by a letter in the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, extracts from which we published :

HORGEN, SWITZERLAND, Feb. 2d, 1869.

MR. P. MURPHY—Dear Sir : Your letter dated the 31st of December has been received and contents noted. In regard to our success in filling our mission I am pleased to report that I think we are doing very well, as we now have quite a number of families engaged. Since corresponding and conversing with the agents of several steamship and sail vessel lines—although the sail vessels propose to carry emigrants cheaper than the steamers—we have concluded to send the first lot by the steamer to New York, for the following reasons :

1st. About two-thirds of the emigrants object to going on a sail vessel, as it would take from five to seven weeks to make the voyage, while the steamers generally make it in twelve or fourteen days.

2d. The emigrants say they had rather be at work on our farms for nothing than to be drifting about in a sail vessel so long with their families, all doing nothing.

3d. The most of them are able and will pay their ocean passage themselves.

4th. I think their wishes ought to be gratified as much as possible in the start.

5th. It would take us some time to get up enough to justify us in chartering a vessel, and as some get ready to start much sooner than others, and are unwilling to remain here idle with their families, all doing nothing. I think it best, as it is now getting late in the season, to forward them in lots of from fifty to one hundred, as fast as they get ready. We expect to start the first lot from Zurich on the 28th of this month, and they will leave Havre for New York on the 4th of March. I think there will be over one hundred in the first lot, men, women, and children of all ages. Mr. Truch speaks of going with them. I have made arrangements with the Messrs. R. H. Allen & Co., of New York, to forward them to North Carolina by the cheapest route.

Respectfully yours, &c,

WM. F. ATKINSON.

Mum.

President GRANT'S inaugural and his Cabinet officers are in strict keeping with his political history since his nomination at Chicago. His silence during the canvass was considered a master stroke of strategy by his friends, and probably added something to his strength. His silence now is not so keenly relished by these same friends. His inaugural was received by the Radical leaders rather with negative than positive applause, but then they expected his policy would be shown in the formation of his Cabinet. It would be impossible for him to hide his sentiments longer behind his hitherto impenetrable reserve. Already, as the day of inauguration approached, the leaders became a little restive, and their uneasiness was manifested by the increasing pertinacity with which they persisted in their refusal to repeal the Tenure-of-Office Act, and GRANT'S highly commended prudence in keeping his own councils while a candidate had now become a most "rascally virtue" when these Rebublican Warwicks were denied the confidence of their future President. Scarcely an intimation of any recommendations of the forth-coming inaugural, and barely a name of the Cabinet found their way into the newspapers, and not one person was taken into the confidence of the President elect.

The inaugural threw no light upon the political tendencies of the new administration. The uncertainty which had surrounded the opinions and probable course of the successful candidate was made even more so by the stolid unmeaningness of the political utterances of the President. All eyes turned, then, to the complexion of the Cabinet, and its announcement produced such unusual excitement that the proceedings of Congress were temporarily suspended by the great confusion which it caused. If the happy conception of the artist who made the curtains in rear of the presiding officer of the Chicago Convention to withdraw just at the moment when GRANT'S nomination was announced, exposing to admiring and enthusiastic gaze the life-like features of their candidate, with the magic words "MATCH HIM" bidding defiance to all opposition, could have been repeated, with slight variations to suit the altered times and circumstances, the effect would have been as great if not so highly appreciated. At least we could well imagine the form of the stern warrior standing behind the Speaker's chair, his hands clenched over his closed lips with the single word "MUM" printed in distinct letters above him.

With the exception of WASHBURNE, who is the most intimate friend of the President, there is not a man of a positive political record among those who form the new Cabinet. Mr. CRESSWELL, indeed, may have taken some position in the few years he served in the Senate, but his appointment seems to have given but little satisfaction to the Southern "loyalists," whom he is supposed to represent. A Breckinridge Democrat in the Presidential contest of 1860, he may make a violent partizan, as new converts generally prove the sincerity of their course by a bitter and unreasonable opposition to former friends and opinions.

Messrs. STEWART and BORIE are both wealthy merchants with Democratic and conservative tendencies, who know much more and care much more about the commercial history and prosperity of the country than of its politics. General COX has no other political history than as Governor of Ohio for one term, declining to run again. He was offered the position of Secretary of War by President JOHNSON as a compromise with the Senate in the Stanton matter, and his whole course, military and civil, has been one which has won for him the regard of moderate men. Judge HOAR has never been in politics—is a lawyer of ability and has served as Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

However able these men may prove themselves to assist President GRANT in administering the affairs of the country, they certainly are not persons calculated to "vitalize" the party which GRANT'S Pennsylvania adviser, McClure, seemed to regard as the chief duty of a Cabinet Minister. Hardly one of them could in any sense be regarded as a representative man, and we are not surprised that indignant Senators should sneeringly ask "who is Borie ?" when his name was announced as Secrtary of the Navy, or that Judge HOAR'S appointment should be received by such chronic politicians as Senators SUMNER and WILSON, from his own State, with scornful laughter.

So far as his future political course is concerned President GRANT has concealed his opinions in the appointment of his Cabinet officers and in the utterances of his inaugural as completely as he did in his silence previous to his entrance into office. So far as his personal prejudices extend the President has given quick and forcible expression thereto. In the promotion of SHERIDAN and his return to Louisiana, in the assignment of General HANCOCK to Dacotah, the return of GILLEM to his regiment, and the selections of Generals CANBY, TERRY, and REYNOLDS for important and pleasant commands, in such hot haste, display personal partialities and animosities of which we had hoped he was incapable.

We will overlook his partialities and prejudices, and shall not quarrel if he continues mum in his political opinions, and if he will only act up to his promise in meeting the questions which will come before him for settlement during the next four years by approaching them "calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained," he will add a brighter crown than any yet worn by him, and leave a name of which his children and his children's children will have cause to be proud. He has it in his power to reunite this distracted country and make it one in sentiment as it is in destiny.

Fire in Goldsboro'.

We regret to learn that the residence of Mr. George V. Strong of Goldsboro', was destroyed by fire Sunday last. The greater portion of the furniture was saved. The fire was caused by one of the chimneys of the residence. The house was insured for $4,000.

We extend our sympathies to Mr. Strong and his family in this disaster, and trust that his loss may be speedily made good.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Six or seven States, including North Carolina, have thus far ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It will require the ratification of twenty-eight of the thirty-seven States of the Union, for we suppose Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will be counted among the States for this purpose, before it becomes part and parcel of the Constitution. This amendment reads as follows :

Be it resolved (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof it shall be a part of said Constitution :

ARTICLE 15. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

As a mere question of party politics we can surely have no objection to the adoption of this amendment. Negro suffrage has already been forced upon the Southern people, and they could possibly have no objection to see it forced upon those of the North. Yet, as a matter of principle, we regard it not only as objectionable, but dangerous to the welfare of the country. Its adoption does not alter the condition of affairs in the South, but it will legalize an outrage that has been forced upon us by the exercise of illegal power.

But there is a more serious objection, still, to this proposed amendment. It will be depriving the States of all power over the question of suffrage, which theoretically belongs to the States under the Constitution, and confers it upon Congress. This right, of which the South has been violently deprived, is yet exercised in full force in the Northern States, and its full power claimed for them in the Radical platform upon which General GRANT was elected to the Presidency. Let it once be transferred to Congress, and this grave question will become the foot-ball of party managers. Citizens will be disfranchised, as they have been in Tennessee, to suit the necessities of the party in authority, and the few remaining rights yet *permitted* to the States will perish under the influence of the power thus granted to Congress.

We can well appreciate the motives of those gentlemen whose political record is against the Reconstruction measures of Congress in this State and elsewhere, who recorded their votes in the Legislature in favor of this measure, and while we believe they have made a mistake, we feel confident that they have been led into this course through conscientious and patriotic motives. We respect their intentions while we regret their actions.

We think it very doubtful if the amendment will be ratified by the requisite number of States. Ten will suffice to reject.—Of these the Legislatures of seven are certain to refuse their assent, to wit : New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, California and Oregon. To get the other three we regard the action in the following States as extremely doubtful, viz : Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania Indiana, Missouri and Georgia. The Legislatures of all these latter States, possibly with the exception of Georgia, are Radical, but the people have so recently and so emphatically repudiated negro suffrage that we very much doubt if party discipline, and even the recommendation of President GRANT, can force the obnoxious measure through. And if attempted, we doubt not that the example of the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature will be followed in order that the people at least may vote upon the question before it is acted upon by the Legislatures. It seems this course would be proper, for in the election of General GRANT this matter was not endorsed, but upon the contrary the Radical National Convention with cowardly dishonesty declared the very opposite as the position of the party, as will appear from the second plank in their platform, as follows :

Second.—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

If the people of the North have changed their views since the endorsement of this resolution, time at least should be given them to so declare at the ballot-box, before the matter is decided for them by men elected to carry out the exact opposite views.

There must be some limit to the present revolution in politics or the country must perish in the storm. It may be that this amendment may prove to be the barrier which will check it. If not, Amendment Sixteen, conferring upon all citizens the right to hold office, which indeed was incorporated in the present one, but was defeated by the *prudent conservatism* of the House, will soon be proposed. Female suffrage will follow apace, and there will be no end to the encroachments upon the conservative features of the Constitution, and the ship of State will be left to drift about without compass or helm at the mercy of the wind and waves.

General Canby.

As to General Stoneman's successor, we are assured that he is a gentleman who stood high in the old army with Southern officers ; and we believe in his Southern administration he has acted in a spirit of kindness, fairness and liberality. We are inclined to the opinion that the people of Virginia may congratulate themselves in having him rather than some one else.

Richmond *Enquirer*.

Our generally well posted cotemporary certainly could not have been a close observer of General CANBY'S conduct in the administration of this Military District, nor have read the manly letters of ex-Governor WORTH to President JOHNSON and to General CANBY, which we have recently published, for we know that paper is too honest to court the favor of any official by giving credit where none is due. There has been no Military Commander in the South who showed his bitter partisanship more maglignantly. There was something to admire in the boldness and audacity with which Generals SHERIDAN and SICKLES displayed their hatred to the Southern people, but even this was not characteristic of the administration of CANBY. We hope our neighbors will not suffer by the change, for Virginia and her noble people have a strong hold on our affections.

"Jones & Co."

There seems to be some feeling between the native and carpet-bag factions of the Radical party as to which shall have the lion's share in the division of spoils. The poor negro is not much thought about in this family quarrel. In making the following suggestions we do not wish to be understood as favoring the native rather than the carpet-bag faction. But we do not wish to be behind "our" Governor in acknowledging and rewarding *talent* among our fellow-citizens, even if some of our Northern friends are deprived of some of the legitimate fruits of their political labors. Besides we desire to promote *native talent* when we know it has been unfortunate, and requires only a favorable opportunity to display itself.

Now, Governor Holden, who has generally favored the carpet-bag faction in the distribution of offices to control North Carolina railroads, as evidence Abbott, Estes, Laflin, Littlefield, Byrnes, *et cetera*, has developed a latent desire to give some of his unfortunate North Carolina friends a chance to retrieve their bad luck under other administrations.

To illustrate : Having appointed A. J. Jones, of the former luckless firm of "Jones & Co.," Cotton Brokers, a Director of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, we learn he is an aspirant for the Presidency, with favorable prospects for success. In case he is elected, we modestly suggest to the Board of Directors the name of Dr. William Sloan, as Treasurer. It would be a comfortable way to revive the fallen fortunes of the firm and place them on their feet again.

To make assurance doubly sure, and to show our disinterested friendship for native worth and talent, we have one other recommendation to submit. We further learn that Governor Holden, in order to show that his confidence in Dr. Sloan is unshaken by the partisan efforts of Governor WORTH and Treasurer BATTLE, to implicate his former Treasurer in an ugly cotton speculation, will appoint that individual a Director of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. With the certainty of the appointment as soon as the stockholders shall have accepted the amendments to the Charter, we understand that Dr. Sloan is to be a candidate for the Presidency, with most flattering prospects for success. We desire in this event, also to recommend A. J. Jones as Treasurer of this Company.—We think the firm of "Jones & Co." could run both roads for their own advantage. Not that the firm would require them both, but there is no telling what might happen, and, like Mrs. Toodles' crutches, "It would be very handy to have them in the house." What says "our" Governor to these propositions ? And what say the stockholders ?

GENERAL GRANT'S CABINET.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

From the World (Dem.)

Take it all in all, the new Cabinet is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The only hypothesis by which we can explain its formation is, that General Grant means to be the candidate of the Republican party for a second term, and will tolerate in his Cabinet no statesman from whom he would have anything to fear as a rival.

From the Herald (Independent.)

President Grant has not chosen to have a set of politicians around him, who might assume the right to chalk out his policy, as in the case of Pierce ; or set themselves up as his masters, as in the case of Buchanan; or who would be likely to raise a hornet's nest about his ears in their plots and counterplots for the succession, as in the case of Lincoln. On the contrary, we see in this new Cabinet that Grant has given the managing Republican politicians a wide berth; that he has chosen his men for business and as his subordinates, and with not the remotest idea that they are to be his masters or his coequals in the administration. He has utterly ignored the Cabinet theory of McClure, and has selected his men as his friends, his assistants and his secretaries, and each mainly in reference to the special duties of his department.

From the Journal of Commerce (Ind.)

The President has fully vindicated his prediction that the nominations would take the country by surprise. Never before since the formation of the Government has so large a portion of these appointments been composed of those not previously named for the office. As a whole, the Cabinet will disappoint the politicians. The nominees for the State and Interior Departments are the only prominent party men on the list. This is but two out of seven, a small proportion to satisfy the horde of hungry expectants who are waiting for party favors. The masses of the people, irrespective of party, will regard the list with more favor. New York has every reason to be proud of her position in the Cabinet. Financial questions will be the most important that can come before the country, and the Secretary, we believe, will prove himself equal to the emergency.

From the Times (Rep.)

The Cabinet appointed by General Grant yesterday took everybody by surprise.—Nothing can illustrate more clearly how perfectly Grant has succeeded in keeping his own counsel than the fact that not one of the names most commonly mentioned for any Cabinet position proved to be the one selected. The Cabinet is eminently and evidently one of the President's own selection. He has appointed the men who compose it, because they suited him—not because they suited somebody else. They are not taken from the class of prominent politicans of any school or of any party.—They are all Republicans of pronounced views, and both active and effective in political affairs; but it is not as politicans that they have made their mark or evinced the qualities that caused their appointment to high office. Yet political experience is by no means wanting in the Cabinet. Several of its members have seen already a good deal of public life, and have vindicated their claim to public confidence by the ability and fidelity with which they have met its responsibilities and performed its duties.

From the Evening Post, (Rep.)

For ourselves, we are content to hold the President responsible for his Cabinet, to put them to the best use; to change them if they do not answer. and to see that they serve the nation properly. The responsibility is, after all, upon him.

From the Tribune, (Rad.)

Mr. Greeley, now in the city of Washington, telegraphs as follows in reference to the new Cabinet: The new Cabinet means business emphatically. Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the inaugural.

From the Sun.

This is a working and not an ornamental Cabinet. It contains a great deal of business faculty, and comparatively little experience in the art and science of politics. We may be sure of one thing, however, and that is that there will be no conflict either of views or of ambition between its members and their chief. Having tried several Cabinets made up in a great measure of rival candidates for the Presidency, the country is indebted to Gen. Grant for giving us one in which that kind of material is not included.

From the Evening Express.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S OPINION.

HON. W. H. Seward, ex-Secretary of State, arrived in this city this afternoon, having remained last night at Trenton.—He was accompanied by ex-Postmaster Wakeman, Postmaster Kelly, ex-Postmaster General Randall, ex-Senator Morgan and A. Goodrich of St. Paul, Minn., all of whom are staying at the Astor House.—Mr. Seward occupies rooms 32 and 33, which have been besieged this morning by visitors in anticipation of his arrival.

In a brief interview with Mr. Seward this afternoon our reporter was desirous of obtaining an expression of his opinion in regard to the new Cabinet and other public matters of interest. He declined, however, to express them. He said: "I assure you that I have no opinions to give, nor do I think that, under the circumstances, it would be either right or proper to do so; if you say anything in your paper be pleased to say that Mr. Seward expressed a very favorable opinion of General Grant's Cabinet.

HOW THE CABINET NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—There is a general disappointment with Gen. Grant's Cabinet, and doubts are expressed as to its efficiency.

RECEPTION OF THE CABINET NEWS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 6.—The Tribune, speaking of the Cabinet appointments, confesses to some disappointment, and says that, taking it altogether, the Cabinet is not strong. It thinks there will be changes before long.

The Post says "the Cabinet does not strike us as one to command, at the outset, the unqualified confidence of the country." It thinks that the selection of Washburne indicates a vigorous, plain-spoken, thoroughly American foreign policy.

The Free Press says : "There is not a first-class man among them, and not one who could have received the support of his party at home for the place he has been selected to fill.

"Perley," in his dispatch to the Boston Journal speaking of the inauguration ball, says :

It is agreed by the ladies that Mrs. Governor Morgan's diamonds were the finest jewels worn ; that Mrs. John Morrissey wore the most elegant toilette ; that Mrs. Colfax looked sweetly in pink satin with a tulle overskirt , that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was more noticed than any other lady present ; that the laces of Madame St. Andre were magnificent ; that Horace Greeley looked like a martyr as he escorted his daughter through the dancing saloons ; that New Bedford contributed a charming young miss, whose name I shall not parade in print ; that the Diplomatic Corps appeared astonished ; and that Madame Doctor Walker, in a ridiculous bloomer dress was a laughing stock."

From the Raleigh Standard.

WHO ARE BANNED.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OPINION OF JUSTICE READE

IN THE CASE OF WORTHY VS. BERRET, ET. AL.

It is insisted on for the petitioner that the County Commissioners of Moore county have no power to inquire as to his qualifications ; that their duty is to administer to him the oath prescribed by law, and to receive his bond ; that this duty is merely ministerial and involves the exercise of no discretion ; and that the court will enforce its performance by mandamus, and leave the petitioner's right to hold the office, to be tested by proceeding under a *quo warranto*. The solemn act of administering an oath and inducting into office may not be merely ministerial. But if it were, the court will not compel them to do wrong, if it be clear that they did right.

Our statute provides that "no person prohibited from holding office by section third, of the amendment to the Constitution to the United States, known as article Fourteen, shall qualify under this act, or hold office in this State." Acts of 1868, chapter 1, section 8.

The Fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, section 3, is as follows :

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as any officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

"Senators and Representatives in Congress, members of the State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the States and of the United States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." Article 6, section 3, Constitution of the United States.

The petitioner was a sheriff before and during the rebellion, and the question is, whether he is disqualified from holding the office of sheriff now by reason of the 3d section, 14th article, Constitution of the United States, *supra*.

The government of the United States is divided into three branches—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. These three parts make one whole. There is no other part or parcel.

It follows that there can be no office in the government that is not in one of these departments. There can be no officer except he be the incumbent of an office ; therefore there can be no officer except he be in some office in one of these departments. If he is in office in the Legislative department, then he is a legislative officer: if in the Executive, he is an executive officer; and if the Judicial, he is a judicial officer.

But note: it is not every one who is *of* these departments that is an *officer*. Every officer is of these departments, but not *vice versa*. Members of the Legislature are not officers. Their's are *places* of trust or profit, but not *offices* of trust or profit. So in the other departments: as in the Judicial, we have judges, sheriffs, clerks, &c., who are *officers;* and jurors, commissioners, &c., who are *placemen*. Nor is this a distinction without a difference, for our statute speaks distinctively of *offices* of trust or profit, and of *places* of trust or profit. (Revised Code, chap. 77, sec. 1). And the fourth section of the same is as follows :

"Every officer and other person, who may be required to take an oath of office, or an oath for the discharge of any duty imposed on him, and also the oath appointed for such as hold any office of trust or profit in the State, shall," &c., &c., which shows that every person who is called upon to perform public duties, and take an oath to discharge the duties, is not necessarily an *officer*.

Let us consider:

1. First is the sheriff an officer ? An office is a right to exercise a public or private employment, and to take the fees and emoluments, in which one has a property, and to which there are annexed duties, and with us, in public offices, oaths to support the Constitutions of the State and of the United States. I do not know how better to draw the distinction between an *officer* and a mere *placeman* than by making his oath the test. Every *officer* is required to take, not only an oath of office, but an oath to support the Constitution of the State and the United States. *Rev. Code, Chap. Oaths.* Whereas every mere *placeman*, is simply required to take an oath to perform the particular duty required of him—as in the case of Jurors, Commissioners, &c.—and takes no oath to support the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

2. Does the sheriff's office require him to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States ? Unquestionably it does. "Every member of the General Assembly, and every person who shall be chosen or appointed to hold any office of trust or profit in the State, shall, before taking his seat, or entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office, take and subscribe the following oath," &c. *Rev. Code, Chap. Oaths.* Then follows the oath to support the Constitution of the State. And the fifth section requires that they shall also take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The following are the officers in North Carolina who are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

Attorney General, State and County Solicitors, Clerk and Master in Equity, Clerk of the Superior Court, Clerk of the County Court, Comptroller, Constable, Coroner, Entry Taker, Governor, Inspector of flour and tobacco, &c., Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Superior Court, Justices of the Peace, Public Treasurer, Ranger, Register, Secretary of State, Sheriff, Standard Keeper, Stray Valuers, Surveyor for the county, Trustee for the county.—The foregoing is taken from the Revised Code, Chap. Oaths, and to them may be added Mayors of towns and cities, upon whom are cast magisterial duties.

Any person who held any of these offices before the rebellion, and then engaged in the rebellion, is prohibited from holding office until relieved by Congress.

3. What will amount to having engaged in the rebellion ?

(1.) Holding any of these offices under the Confederate government.

(2.) Voluntarily aiding the rebellion by personal service, or by contributions other than charitable of anything that was useful or necessary in the Confederate service.

4. Members of the Legislature are also excluded from office although they are not officers by the express terms of the Fourteenth Article. But the clerks and other employes of the Legislature are not excluded. And thence an argument is drawn against the position we have taken ; for they say, as only the principal persons in the Legislative Departments are excluded, it shows that only the principal persons in the other departments were intended. But is not the strength of the argument the other way ?—for if in terms it is confined to the principal persons in the legislative department and in terms not confined to the principal persons in the other departments, but extends to "any"—all—why the difference in *language* unless there was to be a difference in the sense ?

We are not called upon to explain *why* a difference was made, nor do we know that we can give the true reason, but *quere*, are there any *officers* in the Legislative department ? The members, the principal persons, are not officers. There are not many persons connected with this department, except the members ; and the few that are, are mere placemen. None of their employes are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State, or of the United States, and no oath of office even, is prescribed for them in the Rev. Code, Chap. Oaths, nor elsewhere, so far as we know, nor are we aware that it is usual for them to take any oath at all.—But in the other departments all *officers* are required to take an oath of office, and also an oath to support the Constitution of the State, and of the United States ; and all mere placemen are required to take an oath of office, or an oath to perform the particular duty required.

In the discussion at the Bar, the question was considered as if it depended upon whether the officer might not be ministerial ; and in that sense neither Executive nor Judicial. That learning is useful when we are considering the questions of the duties and liabilities of officers, but it does not help us here, for though he be ministerial only, yet he is ministerial either in the Executive or Judicial departments, and his being such and taking an oath to support the Constitutions, excludes him from office. *The oath to support the Constitutions is the test.* The idea being that one who had taken an oath to support the Constitutions and violated it, ought to be excluded from taking it again, until relieved by Congress.

Some confusion was caused in the public and in the professional mind, by reason, that the Attorney General of the United States was called upon for an opinion, and it was published, as he says, before he had matured it. In that opinion 24th May, 1867, it was intimated that only the principal State officers, and not the county officers, might be excluded ; but on the 12th June, 1867, he published his considered opinion, and in that he says :

"12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State, who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, and in these I include *county officers*, as to whom I make a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take, as a part of their official oath, *the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.*

"13. Persons who exercised mere agencies, or employments under State authority, are not disqualified ;—such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State Institutions, directors of State Boards, or other State institutions, notaries public, commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and lawyers."

There is error in the order for the peremptory mandamus.

Petition dismissed with costs.

READE, J.

NOTE.—The Chief Justice concurs in regard to the disqualification of the sheriff but not as to county attorney.

READE, J.

STATE NEWS

An entire barn of tobacco belonging to Mrs. Richmond, of Caswell county, was stolen a few nights since.

In an altercation yesterday between Beverly Watkins and Dabney Lewis, both colored, Watkins stabbed Lewis in the jaw with a knife, producing a severe wound.—He then fled to parts unknown.

Henderson *Index*.

INFANTICIDE.—Just as our last issue went to press, the account of a most cruel and inhuman child murder reached us.

According to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which investigated the affair, it seems that a negro boy living near Mr. Samuel Bobbitt's, went out one evening for the purpose of chopping wood, and that while so engaged his dog attracted his attention by very intently scratching in the hollow of an old decayed stump. On examination, the boy discovered the foot and ankle of an infant, which had been exposed by the dog.

He immediately gave notice to some one living in the neighborhood, who made the fact known to the authorities in town, when Coroner Cook, with a jury, visited the place, accompanied by Dr. J. H. Cook, who decided that the death of the infant ensued from a large gash across the top of the cranium, which penetrated the brain. On evidence adduced, a woman living a short distance from where the child was found, was arrested and lodged in the calaboose in this place.

Warrenton *Living Present*.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The very legislators of this much afflicted State, took a recess after Friday morning's session until Saturday morning, in order that "the hands" might attend Wyman's performance at Tucker Hall. According to the rules, the Legislature must meet every night except Saturday. But that the Wizzard might be honored by their presence they first consume much time in the grave and highly important discussion of—"Shall all the hands go to the show ?" and secondly, they deliberately violate their own rule in order to gratify their over-weening loudness for the funny and the curious. Wyman, be it remembered, distributes prizes, one for every ten or twenty tickets sold—and perhaps some of "the hands" expected to draw "an elephant" or some other valuable. It matters but little how much it cost the State, if they can only "see the show," and get a chance at the lottery.

Ral. *Sentinel 8th.*

INAUGURATION BALL.—North Carolina was represented at the Inauguration Ball. Among the most elegant toilets described are those of the following ladies from Warren county:

Mrs. General Green, of North Carolina, wore a heavy black silk brocaded with gold, head dress to match, and diamonds.

Miss Addie Burr, niece of Mrs. General Green, wore a pink silk with a brocaded pannier of the same shade, low corsage, short sleeves, hair in puffs and crimps—diamond jewelry.

Miss Alston, of North Carolina, was attired in white with pannier of green silk, low bodice trimmed to match, hair dressed in puffs and curls with pink rosebuds—diamond earrings.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—We are indebted to His Honor Judge Brooks, of the District Court of the United States for the following list of bankrupts discharged since our last report :

John Cox, Josiah Gammon, James H Bell, Simeon Noe, John Bell, David Fentress, Wm F Humphries, Wm G Wilson, of Currituck county ; Wm McPherson, Wm W Sawyer, R R Gurkin, Josiah Eason, M G Gordon, Camden county ; Wm Shannon, Wm Jackson, John A Burgess, George W Hinton, Pasquotank county; Elisha N Riddick, Perquimans county ; Richard Keough, Chowan county ; Wm B Day, Hertford county ; B F Pitt, Bertie county ; George H Crafton, Martin county; Alsa Sutherland, John D Sutherland, Duplin county ; Joseph McPherson, Camden county ; Josiah P White, Cader Perry, John Black, Edgar L Hinton, Pasquotank county ; F M Cook, Perquimans county ; Braxton Blythe, Northampton county ; Henry A Moore, James F Moore, Halifax county.

Raleigh *Standard*.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1869.

Senator from Guilford, from special committee on Physicians, reported back petition from that profession, unfavorably. Also, a report of the sale of the State's interest in public works, which was read. The report recommends a sale upon certain conditions.

The bill for the relief of the Sheriff of New Hanover county, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

House bill, supplementary to an act, incorporating the Green Swamp Co., was read first time.

The Senator from Robeson moved a suspension of the rules, to have the bill read second and third times, which was not agreed to, and the bill was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill from the committee on Townships, concerning Townships—legalizing the reports of townships from the several counties, and making provision for the election of trustees of townships.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The school bill was considered by sections—the 78th section being under consideration when the Senate adjourned on the 4th.

[Various amendments were made to different sections, to report which would be unintelligible to the reader without having the bill before him. The bill, when perfected, will be published in the Sentinel. The bill is lengthy, having one hundred and fifty-one sections.]

Pending the consideration of this bill, Mr. Welker moved an indefinite postponement of the bill, as it was now, in his opinion, as also in the opinion of Mr. Love, in an unintelligible form—and take up the old plan of Common Schools.

The Senator from Jones also favored its indefinite postponement, and that the whole matter be referred to the Board of Education.

Mr. Sweet opposed the postponement.—the Constitution which he had sworn to support, made it obligatory on him to make provision for free public schools.—The Constitution does not create public schools.

Mr. Robbins regretted the motion.—Time was unnecessarily consumed in such motions. He accorded with the Senator from Craven, that the General Assembly must create the schools—our duty demanded that a faithful discharge of this trust should be accomplished, and that promptly.

Mr. Barrow was astonished and mortified at the position occupied by Mr. Welker, and proceeded to discuss the powers and requirements, as delegated by the Constitution. He said the motion was equivalent to nonaction, and a palpable violation of the sworn obligations of Senators.

Mr. Osborne also opposed the motion to postpone, in an earnest and argumentative appeal, to proceed with the bill.

Senator from Robeson hoped the bill would not be postponed.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion did not prevail. The following is the vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Harrington, Lindsay, Love, Stephens, Welker and Winstead.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Barrow, Beasley, Beeman, Brogden, Eaves, Eppes, colored, Forkner, Hayes, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Long Melchor, Osborne, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, Smith and Sweet.

Mr. Hayes moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday morning, 11 o'clock, and demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 14, nays 13.

Mr. Barrow moved to take up the bill restricting the jurisdiction of the Courts.

The yeas and nays were demanded on that motion and resulted in the negative.

Mr. Welker introduced a bill to repeal secs. 2 and 3 of an act to incorporate Medical Board of N. C.

Mr. Brogden introduced a bill in relation to punishment.

The bill for the preservation of the public health was taken up on its third reading and passed.

Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, defining *fees*, was read a third time.

Mr. Osborne moved to postpone until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Love : A resolution that no ratified act or resolution shall be printed unless by direction of the two Houses.

An act in reference to the deputies of Clerks of Superior Courts—making their acts valid—was read second time and laid on the table.

The bill in regard to witnesses in civil actions—read second time and rejected.

Mr. Osborne arose to a personal privilege. He was necessarily absent from the Senate last night, and did not record his vote on the 15th amendment, and asked leave to do so now. *He voted in the affirmative.*

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock and 50 minutes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1869.

On account of the sickness of the Clerk, the reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Robinson arose to a question of privilege. He felt that the proceedings of the House on Wednesday evening last, as reported in the Sentinel of this morning, did him great injustice and calculated to place him in a false light before the people he represented. On that evening he left his boarding house at the usual time, and reached the door of this Hall in less than five minutes after the House was called to order, and found the door locked. When the door was opened he with others (who he had met at the door) were asked by the Doorkeeper to appear before the bar of the House, and after sundry ridiculous motions made by the members assembled, they were released. Now he desired to say that the grave charges made on that evening by the member from Caldwell, (Mr. Malone) did not apply to him, as he neither "lounged about bar rooms," went to calico balls, "nor escorted the girls about generally." He had never been absent a single day from the sessions of the House and desired that constituents should know the truth as he had stated.

Mr. Argo arose to a question of privilege. He stated in substance what Mr. Robinson had said in regard to arriving at the door a few minutes after the House was called to order, &c. He had since learned that the clock had been put up in order that the House might be called to order and adjourn before a quorum could be got together. He did not wish it to go abroad that he in any way ever shirked his duty as a Representative of his people.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended and the Senate resolution raising a Joint committee to report a bill for the relief of the people, was taken up and adopted.

By Mr. Grier : A bill to incorporate the Catawba Valley Land Company, at Charlotte, N. C. Referred.

By Mr. Sinclair : A bill to extend the operations of Title 12, Code of Civil Procedure. Referred.

By the same, a bill to extend the operations of Title 21, Code of Civil Procedure. Referred.

By the same a bill to relieve against laws of negotiable promissory notes or bills of exchange. Referred.

By Mr. French : A bill to amend the

laws of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Downing, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the Charter of the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of J. S. Leary, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Cumberland to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 8.

The bill incorporating the Central North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up, amended and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended, and the bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company, to complete its road, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the bill was postponed until Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended, and the laying off the homestead and personal property exemptions was taken up and discussed until the adjournment of the House.

On motion the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Moore arose to a question of privilege. He had arrived at the door of the House in company with Messss. Argo and Robinson, and they in their remarks had exactly stated his case, &c.

Mr. Ingram said it gave him pleasure to testify that the gentlmen who had just spoken had been very attentive to their duties and regular in attendance upon the House, and had always deported themselves with that dignity which becomes Representatives of the people, &c. But he did charge that there were some members who did all they could to embarrass legislation, &c.

Mr. Jarvis introduced a resolution keeping open the journal of yesterday, in order that absent members might record or change their votes upon the constitutional amendment.

After being amended so as to provide that the result should not be affected, the resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Malone arose to a question of privilege. The statement of the proceedings by the Reporter of the *Sentinel* were substantially correct, and he (Mr. Malone,) thought he (the Reporter) could not have done less and done his duty. At the same time the gentlemen who have risen to a question of privilege this morning are not subject to intimations implied in the remarks made by himself. As to the gentlemen from Macon, Orange and Alamance, they have always been attentive to their duties in this House. But the conduct of many members on that occasion was such as to deserve at least criticism. He hoped it would be understood that he had no allusion to any particular member. The remarks were of a general nature and in discharge of what he believed to be his duty on that occasion as a member of the House, &c.

Messrs. Sinclair, Hawkins, Gatling, Shaffer, Ellington, Foster and Sykes, colored, arose to a question of privilege and explained why they had been summoned before the bar of the House on Wednesday evening last.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1869.

Mr. Forkner, from committee on Internal Improvements, reported back bill authorizing counties to subscribe stock in railroads, with recommendation that it do pass.

Committee on Internal Improvement recommend passage of bill relative to county of Robeson.

Mr. Bellamy, a bill to authorize appointment of municipal officers in Rocky Mount. Gives power to the Governor.

Mr. Love, a further supplement to bill incorporating Green Swamp Land Company. Referred to committee on Corporations.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax was read third time and passed.

The bill to impose a tax five times the amount now levied, and the Senator therefore moved its reconsideration, which was carried, and the bill was referred to the committee on Finance, with instructions to report it back on Saturday next.

The further supplement to the bill incorporating the Green Swamp Company, was taken up, read second and third times and passed.

House bill to remove obstructions from the Cape Fear river, read second and third times and passed.

Act to authorize the construction of a railroad from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston road, west, to the county of Stokes, was read second time.

Messrs. Barrow and Shoffner took ground against the bill.

Mr. Winstead advocated its passage.

It appeared that the notice required of 30 days, had not been given of the bill, as required by the Constitution. The question seemed to be, is the bill a private or public one? This question was debated by Mr. Sweet, and, by *precedent* long set, he looked upon it as a private bill.

Mr. Shoffner again argued that the bill was not a private bill, inasmuch as it affected the tax payers of the State.

Mr. Osborne agreed with Mr. Shoffner, that a bill with a provision in it affecting the public, made it public bill. He had great doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Winstead asked that the bill be allowed to pass its second reading. He denied that the State had been ruined by the action of the Legislature—he believed the State would be benefited by the road.

Mr. Sweet said, having inspected the bill, he was of the opinion it was a public bill.

Mr. Scott was of opinion that it was a public bill, and *notices* for charters for railroads had never been made.

Mr. Brogden in the Chair, ruled that it was a public bill.

Mr. Sweet moved that the bill be transferred from the private bill calendar to the public calendar.

By consent, it was so understood, and the bill was put upon its second reading, and resulted yeas 18, nays 8.

On motion of Mr. Osborne, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad was read the second time and passed—on its third reading no quorum voting, the bill failed.

Mr. Forkner rose to a privileged question. He said, the honor of the Senate should be vindicated by attending to the public business, or adjourn and go home. The proceedings of this body was a disgrace. Members were receiving $7 per day, and doing nothing—and, unless he could give some reasonable excuse for this delay in business he did not expect ever again to come to these Halls as a Representative.

Mr. Shoffner moved, inasmuch as the Senate was doing nothing, other gentlemen, who desired be allowed "to make speeches for Buncombe."

[Loud calls were made for Shoffner.]

Mr. Forkner retorted that he spoke not for Buncombe alone, but the whole State.

A quorum having been ascertained as now being present, the vote was again taken on the passage of the bill, third reading, and resulted yeas 21, nays 5.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the door of the Chamber was locked, and no Senator allowed to retire during this day's session without the consent of the Senate.

The President of the Senate resumed the chair, and said the motion should not have been entertained; no record should be made of it. The rules of the Senate clearly defined that the business should be transacted with open doors.

Act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Lumberton, was read second and third times and passed.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within three miles of the Western N. C. railroad, during its construction, was read second time, and the propriety of such an act was discussed by Messrs. Barrow and Lassiter.

Mr. Beall advocated its passage as necessary to the success of the great work.—There were five hundred hands employed who were being animated, and work retarded by the sale of liquors.

Mr. Osborne also advocated its passage for the same reasons.

Mr. Stephens moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and resulted yeas 19, nays 9.

Act authorizing the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company to receive subscriptions in lands, read second and third times and passed.

Bill to incorporate the Davidson Railroad Company passed second reading—on its third reading by sections, 7th section was so amended as to limit the price of travel to five cents per mile. The yeas and nays being called on the final passage was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1869.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of New Hanover county to receive into the Workhouse of that county convicts from other counties, taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Clarkson School in Smithville, N. C., taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Ellington moved for a call of the House.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, and Ingram opposed the motion.

Mr. Ellington's motion was put to a vote and adopted.

The Clerk called the roll and 74 members answered to their names.

The Clerk was ordered to note absent members upon the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Ellington moved that the Doorkeeper lock the door in order to keep a quorum in the House. He wished the Reporters particularly to note the fact, that when he moved for a call of the House, there was not 23 members in the hall.

Mr. Ellington called for the previous question upon his motion.

No quorum voted.

Mr. Ellington said: That, sir, shows how members conduct themselves. He renewed the motion for the previous question, and it was adopted.

The motion in regard to locking the door was put to a vote and lost.

CALENDAR (RESUMED.)

A bill to incorporate the J. C. Abbott Fire Relief Association was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the town of La Grange, Lenoir county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Resolution to allow the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax was taken up.

The yeas and nays were called upon the resolution on its second reading and resulted in a vote of yeas 70, nays 0.

Bill to authorize the Swift Island Manufacturing Company to establish a Ferry across the Pee Dee River was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Littleton, in the county of New Hanover, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill regulating fishing in the Cape Fear river was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the International Commercial Company of Norfolk, Va., was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

By Mr. French: A bill to establish a Public Ferry across the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear river. Referred.

By Mr. Seymour: A bill to incorporate the Raleigh Co-operative Land and Building Association. Referred.

By Mr. Gatling: A bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company.

By Mr. French: A bill to provide for the manner of bringing action against Railroad Companies.

Mr. Seymour, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to provide for the manner of bringing action against Railroad Companies. Placed upon Calendar.

Mr. Dixon, from the committee on Claims, reported favorably upon the bill in favor of Wm. Field, of Lenoir county.—Placed upon Calendar.

By Mr. Jarvis: A bill to suspend the operation of the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases for the relief of the people. Referred and ordered to be printed.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 8, 1869.

Mr. Osborne presented the credentials of the Senator elect from the 16th District, Dr. Murphy. Referred to the Committee on Credentials.

A message from the House, inclosing Senate bill chartering the Western North Carolina Railroad, with amendment, making the guage same of the North Carolina and Weldon Road, and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

Messrs. Davis and Welker were opposed to concurring.

Messrs. Osborne and A. J. Jones favored the amendment.

The Senator from Robeson was in favor of making the gauge the same as that of other Roads.

The Senate then concurred—yeas 18, nays 10.

Mr. Winstead introduced a bill to charter a Railroad from Edenton to Suffolk, Va.—Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill concerning Townships.

[The bill defines the duties of Commissioners, and for the governments of townships.] The bill passed its second reading, and made the special order for Friday next, 12 o'clock.

Mr. Blythe: A bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company.

Senator from Anson introduced a resolution restricting the debate of the Senate—no member to speak more than five minutes, nor more than once on the main question. Lies over.

Mr. Lindsay, a resolution regulating the meeting of the Senate. Lies over.

Mr. Osborne asked leave of absence for an indefinite time, for the Senator from Rutherford, which was granted.

Mr. Sweet from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the credentials of Dr. Murphy, recommending that he be allowed to qualify; whereupon, Dr. Murphy came forward and was qualified.

The school bill which was made the special order for to-day, 11 o'clock, was taken up—section 81 being under consideration. The bill was continued to be read by sections until the 92d section was read, which on motion of Mr. Osborne, was stricken out. The reading by section then proceeded—93d section being read, Mr. Osborne moved to amend by inserting that the principles of "Christianity" also be taught.—Adopted. Section 96 requiring Physiology, History of North Carolina and the Constitution and History of the United States to be taught, being read.

Mr. Osborne took grounds against that particular study, and was of opinion that if we succeed in giving our children a practical education, reading, writing and arithmetic, the great aims of the State would have been reached. He therefore moved that these studies be stricken out.

Mr. Welker could understand why Physiology, and the History of North Carolina and the Constitution were objected to.—He advocated the section in its present shape.

The Senator from Robeson also advocated the original section.

Mr. Osborne had no objection to teaching the History of North Carolina and of the United States and the Constitution—but was of opinion it was undertaking too much.

Mr. Lassiter concurred with Mr. Osborne, and stated, as did Mr. O., the expense of books would be enormous, running into millions of dollars.

Messrs. Forkness and Sweet were for striking out. Mr. Sweet thought the teaching of constitutional law in primary schools was taking a step too many.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to amend the section so as to leave the studies to be pursued to the Board of Education. Not adopted.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Osborne.

Dr. Love called for the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 22, nays 6.

The 99th section, regulating the number of hours each day to be engaged in study being read, a motion was made to strike it out, which was lost by the casting vote of the President.

Section 100 compels, under a penalty, every child of a certain age to attend public schools at least 10 weeks in the year—when the parent is unable to send to different schools.

On the reading of the section, Mr. Barrow argued against the principle of compelling parents to patronize the school.

Mr. Forkner moved to strike out the section; better try persuasion. The compulsory clause, if adopted, would take away the labor of many poor widows, &c.

Mr. Welker advocated the section.

Mr. Blythe opposed it.

Mr. Sweet argued in favor of a *forced* education, if need be, as a prevention of, and protection against, crime. Avowed himself the friend of a thorough system of free schools—and under certain circumstances, children of poor parents ought to be exempt, &c.

The debate was protracted, for and against at considerable length.

The question then recurring on the motion to strike out section 100, the yeas and nays were called, and resulted yeas 17, nays 9.

Section 104 provides that separate schools *may* be established for white and colored.

Mr. Barrow moved to amend by striking out *may* and insert *shall*, and on this motion he called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 23, nays 3.

A substitute was offered for section 104, providing for an election in each Township to determine whether separate schools shall be opened.

Mr. Welker said while he denied that he was in favor of mixed schools, declared that, under the Constitution this Legislature had not the power to separate these schools.

Mr. Blythe replied to Mr. Welker, and expressed surprise at the position of the Senator from Guilford. Mr. Blythe was earnest and positive, and warned the Senator from Guilford that if he hailed from his (Mr. B's) section of country he (Mr. W.) would never come to Raleigh again unless he did so at his own expense.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March. 8, 1869.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Enrolment, reported back the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company, as being correctly enroled.

By the same, a bill to construct a railroad from Edenton to Suffolk, Va. Referred.

By Mr. Hodgin: A resolution in regard to *per diem*. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended, and the report of the committee of Conference upon the Senate amendments to the bill in relation to the collection of taxes was taken up.

On motion of Mr. French, the House concurred in the report of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended and the bill laying off a homestead and personal property exemption was taken up.

The question recurred upon Mr. Jarvis' substitute for Mr. Bowman's amendment.

Mr. French moved that the bill, with amendments, be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report to-morrow morning, and the report to be the special order for 11 o'clock. Carried.

On motion of Mr. French the rules were suspended and the bill supplemental to the act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co. was taken up.

Mr. French introduced a substitute for the bill.

After a long debate the substitute was laid on the table for the present.

The Chair announced Messrs. Moore, of Chowan, Jarvis, Bowman, Seymour and Harris, of Wake, colored, as the special committee in regard to the bill laying off the homestead and personal property exemption.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were suspended and the bill concerning the settlement of estates of deceased persons was taken up and passed its third reading.

By J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, a bill to incorporate the State Homestead Association. Referred.

On motion of Mr. French the rules were suspended and the bill concerning Townships was taken up, passed its 2d reading, and made the special order for to-morrow morning at 11½ o'clock.

By Mr. Stevens: A bill for the protection of planters. Referred.

Mr. Dixon moved to appoint a committee of three to examine the report of the State Geologist and report how many copies are necessary to be printed.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Dixon, Mendenhall and Robinson as said committee.

On motion of Mr. Ames the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

STATE NEWS.

DEATH OF THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq.—We are pained to learn that this well-known citizen of North Carolina died on Sunday, 7th inst., at his residence in Halifax county. He was eminent for intelligence and virtue, and died as he had lived, with the respect of all. A fitting tribute will be paid to his memory by some hand qualified for the task.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 9th.

MURDER IN LINCOLN COUNTY.—We learn from a friend at Lincolton that two white men, Washington Hull snd James Proctor, got into a quarrel at Hull's Mills on Wednesday the 24th ult., when Hull killed Proctor by beating him to death with a stick. Both parties were intoxicated.

Western *Democrat.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—We learn that Mr. S. Allen Stuart, in this county, made two attempts last week to hang himself, but fortunately his son discovered him in time to prevent death. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to be the cause.—Wes. *Dem.*

POLK COUNTY INVADED.—We learn through reliable sources that a descent was made upon the still houses in Polk county last week, resulting in a demolition of some and confiscation in others. One man name Turner showed his "teeth" towards Uncle Sam's official, Mr. John Sherman, but it turns out that he made a bold stand, and armed with his "documents" and six or a dozen bull-dog Navy's, the "infuriated" caved, and left him "master of the situation."

Mr. S. has has but little regard for persons in discharging his official duties as he took into custody one honorable J. E. A. Waldrop, mis-Representative from Henderson, in the Legislature, and held him to answer in the sum of $1,000 to appear at Ashville on the 25th of next month, before the U. S. Commissioner, to answer the charge of "distilling whiskey contrary to law."

When law-makers become law-breakers, it is time for

"Jennie to put the kettle on,"

and we'll all have a "big stew."

Rutherford *Vindicator.*

CHEERING.—We continue to receive the most cheering accounts from the farming communities through this section as to the preparations that are being made for a crop this year. Should the efforts of the farmers be successful, and we trust they may, our people will this year place themselves on a positive footing of prosperity.

Weldon *News.*

The Indiana Legislature—The Resignation of the Democratic Members.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4, 1869.

This morning the resignation of seventeen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives was presented to the Governor, which broke the quorum in both branches of the Legislature, and brought all legislation to an end for this session, which would have expired by limitation on Monday next.

The Radicals, in caucus, had determined to press a vote in both Houses upon the ratification of the amendment this afternoon, at two o'clock, and had secured votes enough in each branch to carry it.

The Democratic members met in caucus last night. After considering various means to defeat the ratification, they finally resolved to resign in a body, and all tendered their resignation. All were present except Mr. Taggart, of the Senate, and Mr. Ghormly, of the House, both of whom are absent on account of sickness.

The caucus requested Senators Henderson and Bradley and Representatives Admore, Britton, Coffroth, Logan, Palmer, and Wile to withdraw their resignations for the purpose of attending to the interests of the party in their respective branches, there being enough without them to stop legislation.

The action of the Democratic members took the Radicals by surprise this morning they not anticipating such prompt and decided action. The Radical members held a caucus, and a proposition was made to hold a joint convention. They refuse to make any record, and declare the amendment ratified. Governor Baker refused to be a party to any such movement. He insisted that the journal should show the facts, and his determination broke up this villainous proposition. Matters remain in a dead lock.

Both Houses met this morning and afternoon and did nothing. No overtures were made for conciliation. The Democrats proposed in the House on Wednesday to put off the consideration of the amendment until Saturday afternoon, so that the necessary bills could be passed, but the Radicals insisted upon the order of business. This decision left no option but to stop legislation and prevent the ratification of the amendment.

The action of the Democratic members meets with the universal approval of the party. Congratulations are received from all parts of the State. Indiana leads the van in opposition to the amendment and the dangerous principles that it involves. It is the beginning of a revolution in the right direction, if the people are true to themselves.

Senator Hughes and Representative Mitchell refused to remain in the Radical caucus, and pronounced the whole thing a fraud upon the people. A large number of Republicans rejoice over the action of the Democrats, and feel relieved from being forced into a measure by the party lash that their judgments and feelings disapproved.

Special Telegram to the Commercial.

The Vacancies in the Legislature—Special Elections Ordered—Governor Baker's Proclamation.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—Governor Baker to-day promulgated the following proclamation:

"*To the people of Indiana:*

"The present session of the General Assembly has been rendered almost fruitless of good results by the resignation of seventeen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives, thereby leaving each House without a quorum. No appropriations have been made for the ordinary expenses of the benevolent and other public institutions of the State. Hence a special session of the General Assembly, at an early day, is a necessity. I have therefore, this day issned writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties in which vacancies have occurred by reason of such resignation, directing elections to be held on the 23d of March, 1869.

"For the purpose of making known the order of said elections, and of indicating my intention to convene the General Assembly in a special session at as early a day in the month of April as may seem to be practicable, I have thought it expedient to issue this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have set my name, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, in the city of Indianapolis, on this the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869.

"CONRAD BAKER, Governor."

Both Houses of the Legislature met at the usual hours to-day, but immediately adjourned.

A caucus of the Republican members was held this afternoon, but as nobody knew why it was called, and as there was no business for it, adjourned without anybody being the wiser.

The appropriation of $75,000 to pay the expenses of the General Assembly was exhausted early to-day, leaving a large number of members and employes minus the ballance of their pay, including some of the Democrats.

A meeting was held to-night by the Democrats, in opposition to the fifteenth article.

The Democratic Central Committee is called to meet on the 10th, to make arrangements for the special elections. It has not yet determined whether the Republican committee will be summoned or not.

WANTED.

50,000 RAILROAD CROSS-TIES, OF Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak or Sweet Gum. Parties wishing to contract for the delivery of 1,000 or more will please address, for particulars,

GEO. G. BARKER, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 18 120—d1m&wtf

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

jan 20 95-3md&w

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

JOURNAL OFFICE,
MARCH, 11TH—2:30 P. M.

Readjustment of Grant's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11—Noon.

Hamilton Fish, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of State; Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury; General Rawlings, Secretary of War. Mr. Washburne has been appointed Minister to France. The other Cabinet appointments remain as before.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 10—P. M.

SENATE.—The Tenure of Office bill was again resumed. There was a struggle to put it on its passage, but it was referred to the Judiciary committee—33 to 25.

The bill strengthening the public credit was then taken up.

Mr. Terry introduced a Joint resolution that the act removing ineligible civil officers in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi shall not take effect until 30 days after the passage of this resolution. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

A bill was introduced to pay all loyal claimants in the late rebellious States. It contemplates three commissioners to be appointed by the President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Evarts introduced his successor, Judge Hoar, who qualified as Attorney General.

Mr. Stewart and family will depart for New York to-morrow.

General Hatch, Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, will succeed General Howard in the Freedman's Bureau.

New Secretaries are at work in all the departments except the Treasury.

The two Republican wings from Mississippi have had several meetings without compromising their difficulties.

General Abbott's bill creating a commission for settling the claims of loyal citizens, is substantially the same as that introduced by him last session.

A misapprehension having arisen from recent dispatches regarding the Busteed case, the following from the official record is telegraphed:

Mr. Woodbridge, by unanimous consent, moved that the committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further investigation into the official conduct of the Hon. Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States District Court of Alabama, and that the testimony already taken be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Surgeon John Moore has been ordered to the first military district as Medical Director.

Col. Henry A. Morrow relieves Gen. John S. Mason in Texas.

Commissioner Rollins delivered his valedictory to-day. He said that the interests of the revenue have been sacrificed, that the unworthy policy of reconstruction might be forced upon unwilling people. Bad men and bad women have controlled the Presidential nominations. He also said that the country had abundant reason to believe that the expectation of pardon will not hereafter stimulate violations of the revenue law.

The Supreme Court is arguing a mandamus compelling the collector of taxes to receive the issues of Tennessee banks before the war.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 11—Noon.

Money steady at 7 ℔ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 108⅞. Gold 131¼. Five-twenties, of '62, 118¾. North Carolina Sixes 63; new, 59½. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 56½; new 60¾. Tennessee Sixes, new 65⅝. Louisiana Levees 70⅞.

Flour dull and 5@10 cents lower. Wheat dull and lower. Corn unchanged. Pork steady—new mess $30 75@$31. Steam rendered lard dull—in barrels 18¾@19¼ cents. Cotton lower—middling 28¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 51 cents ℔ gallon. Rosin dull—quoted at $2 45@$2 50. Freights quiet.

HERE'S YER MULES.

PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY.,
March 4th, 1869.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price—Dear Sirs:

I WILL HAVE A DROVE OF GOOD BROKE MULES, from four to six years old, in Wilmington about the 1st of April, about sixty of them suitable for wagon purposes or working on Railroads, and the balance suitable for Cotton and Ground Pea Plowing. They were all selected by me in the Far West for the above purposes, and nearly all bought out of wagons by the pair, and are now ready for immediate use. One Mule well broke at this season of the year will do the work of two unbroke. The Mules will be divided in Greensboro' on the 21st of this month. One-half will go by way of the Coalfields and then to Fayetteville about the 24th, and from there to Elizabeth about the 26th, and then to Lumberton and to Wilmington. The other half will be in Raleigh on the 25th, in Clinton 27th, Faison's Depot 28th, Kenansville 30th, and then to Wilmington, by way of Magnolia and Rocky Point.

My old friends and customers may rely upon the Stock being at the above places at the time above mentioned, and will be sold at the market price.

H. T. WILSON, AGENT.

Fayetteville Eagle and Raleigh Sentinel copy twice a week till April 1st, and send bill.

mh 10 137-1td&wtf

Sale of Valuable Lands at Auction.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE DEED executed to me by William A. Bland, of Brunswick county, I will expose to sale at the Court House in Smithville, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1869, the following tracts of land situate in Brunswick county, viz:

One Tract containing 2,100 acres, lying on Crow Swamp; one tract containing 600 acres, lying on same Swamp; one tract containing 250 acres, lying on Stallion Gally Bay; one other tract containing 100 acres, and three other tracts of 100 acres each, lying together.

These lands are very valuable for timber and turpentine, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

DUGALD A. LAMONT,
Mortgagee.

W. A. BLAND—SIR: Take notice that I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Smithville, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1869, all the lands conveyed by you to me by deed bearing date the 4th day of January, 1861, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named.

DUGALD A. LAMONT.

Wilmington, 6th March, 1869 135-1t&5-3t*

NORTH CAROLINA LAND COMPANY.

—o—

Incorporated by Special Act of the General Assembly, 1869.

FOR THE LOCATION OF

Northern and European Settlers,

FOR THE SALE OF

Improved Farms, Timber, and Mineral Lands, Houses, Mines, Water Power, &c., &c., Also of Cotton Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., on Consignment,

☞ ADVANCES MADE ON SAME. ☜

AGENTS FOR

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, MACHINERY, &c.

ALSO,

NEGOTIATE LOANS ON MORTGAGE OR OTHER SECURITIES.

Those having Lands or Farms for sale will find it to their interest to communicate with this Company. No charge made unless a sale is effected, then only five per cent.

OFFICERS:

GEO. LITTLE.........................President.
R. W. BEST...........Secretary and Treasurer.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH:

Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Raleigh, N. C., March, 1869.

mh 4 132-2awd-w3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Article		
BEESWAX, ℔	40 @	42
BRICKS,		
℔ M.	10 00 @	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 30
New	2 75 @	3 00
CANDLES, ℔ ℔.,		
Tallow	18 @	20
Adamantine	21 @	23
Sperm	50 @	55
COFFEE, ℔ ℔.,		
Java	37 @	40
Laguayra	26 @	28
Rio	19 @	21
St. Domingo	25 @	28
COTTON, ℔ ℔.,		
Ord. to Mid'g	26 @	27
Strict Mid'g	00 @	27
COTTON BAGGING,		
Gunny, ℔ yd	21 @	22
Dundee	26 @	28
Rope, ℔ ℔.	7 @	10
CORN MEAL,		
℔ bushel	1 20 @	1 25
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting,		
℔ yard	12 @	16
Yarn, ℔ 5 ℔	2 00 @	2 05
FEATHERS,		
℔ ℔.	65 @	75
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		
Mackerel,		
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00
Herring,		
East	0 00 @	0 00
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	9 @	10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		
Family	9 00 @	15 00
Superfine	6 50 @	8 00
Fine	6 00 @	6 25
NORTH CAROLINA,		
Family	11 50 @	12 00
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25
GLUE, ℔ ℔.	20 @	23
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32
GUANO, Peruvian,		
Per ton.	80 00 @	85 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		
Corn	1 05 @	1 10
Oats	75 @	90
Peas, Cow	1 10 @	1 12½
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 50
Carolina,	10½ @	11
HIDES, ℔ ℔.,		
Green	9 @	9½
Dry	19 @	20
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s.,		
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50
Northern	0 75 @	1 00
IRON, ℔ ℔.,		
English, ass'd	8 @	10
American, ref.	0 @	10
American,		
sheer	9 @	10
Swede	10 @	12
Hoop,		
℔ ton.	135 00 @	145 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)		
Whiskey,	1 50 @	2 25
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00
Gin	4 00 @	7 00
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50
LUMBER, (River,		
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @	17 00
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00

Article		
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00
From store	1 60 @	1 65
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,		
Cuba, hhds.	55 @	57½
do bbls.	00 @	60
Sugar house	50 @	52½
do bbls.	52½ @	55
Syrup, bbls.	60 @	1 00
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine ℔ 280 ℔s.		
Virgin	0 00 @	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 00
Hard	0 00 @	2 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 55
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 80
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	6 00
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 50
do No. 2	1 80 @	1 85
do No. 3	1 70 @	1 75
Spirits Turpentine,		
℔ gal	00 @	46
NAILS, ℔ ℔.,		
Cut	5 75 @	6 00
OILS, ℔ gallon,		
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00
Kerosene	38 @	40
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 30
POTATOES,		
Sweet, bush	1 10 @	1 25
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 75 @	4 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ ℔.,		
N. C. Bacon.		
Hams	22 @	23
Middlings	20 @	21
Shoulders	19 @	20
Hog round	20 @	21
Western Bacon.		
Hams	20 @	22
Middlings	19 @	19½
Shoulders	16½ @	17
Lard, N. C.	20 @	23
do North'rn	17 @	22
Butter, N. C.	36 @	40
do North'rn	45 @	50
Cheese	16 @	22
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.		
City Mess	34 00 @	34 25
Thin "	32 50 @	33 00
Prime,	30 00 @	31 00
Rump	00 00 @	00 00
SALT,		
Alum, bush.	0 50 @	60
Liverpool, sack, ground,		
cargo	0 00 @	2 00
from store	2 15 @	2 20
American	1 70 @	1 90
SUGAR, ℔ ℔.,		
Cuba	00 @	17
Porto Rico	00 @	17
C	18 @	19
B	19½ @	20
A	20 @	21
Crushed	22½ @	23
SOAP, ℔ ℔.		
Northern,	7 @	13
Wilmington,		
Ext. Family,	10½ @	11
Family	10 @	10
Chemical,	9½ @	10
Pale	8 @	10½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,		
Contract	4 00 @	6 00
Common	3 00 @	3 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,		
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,		
Shipping	11 00 @	12 50
Mill, prme	9 50 @	10 50
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 00
Mill, inferior to		
ord.	5 00 @	6 00
TALLOW, ℔	10 @	11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 11, 1869.

TURPENTINE—The market for this article has ruled quite firm during the week, and prices have advanced 10@15 cents on previous quotations. There is a moderate enquiry for distilling purposes, and upon arrival parcels find ready sale at figures given below. The receipts for the week have been moderate, and comprise 2,283 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	883	$3 00	$1 95
Monday	800	3 00	1 95
Tuesday	428	3 00	2 00
Wednesday	172	3 00	2 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—We have nothing favorable to report in the market for this article during the week just closed. The continued unfavorable advices from abroad has had the effect to almost completely check business, and the few transactions made have been at a decline of 2@4 cents on previous quotations—closing at 46 cts. There appears to be but little disposition among buyers to operate at present, and the market closes weak, with a declining tendency. The bulk of the stock here is held by speculators, and is generally kept out of market. We quote sales as follows:

Saturday	30 casks at	48 cents	℔ gallon.
Monday	100 "	" 47½	" "
Wednesday	24 "	" 47	" "
Do	110 "	" 46	" "

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last review the market generally has ruled quiet but steady for all grades, and prices are without material alteration. The bulk of the stock of lower grades is held in second hands, and is not offered on market, and the sales are principally of parcels as they arrive—closing at $1 70@$1 75 for strained, and $1 80@$1 85 for No. 2. The finer grades are in some enquiry, but owing mainly to want of stock few transactions have taken place. The week's sales are as follows: Friday, 944 bbls. at $1 75 for strained, and $2 75 for No. 1; Saturday, 400 bbls. at $1 75 for strained; Monday, 2,281 bbls. at $1 65 for common, $1 75 for strained, $1 80 for No. 2, and $2 05 for extra No. 2; Tuesday, 40 bbls. at $3 for No. 1; Wednesday, 858 bbls. at $1 70 for strained, $1 75 for strained and No. 2, $3@$3 25 for No. 1, and $5 50 for Pale; Thursday, 1,460 bbls. at $1 85 for No. 2—all ℔ bbl. of 280 ℔s.

TAR.—The market opened at a decline of 5 cents on previous quotations, and has since ruled steady at $2 55, with a moderate enquiry for shipping purposes. The week's receipts reach 1,823 bbls., and sold as follows: 29 bbls. at $2 60, and 1,794 bbls. at $2 55 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS.—In empty spirit barrels we have no change to report in price. The market continues to be very well supplied, and demand limited. We have to note only occasional small sales at the following figures: Second hand, $1 75@$1 90 as they run, and $2 25@$2 30 for selected; new $2 25 @$2 50 for country, $3@$3 25 for New York, and $2 50@$2 75 each for city made, according to quantity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in fair request for butchering purposes, and a prime artical finds ready sale at high figures. The small arrivals for some time have caused the stock on market to become very light, and it is barely sufficient for present wants. We quote on the hoof at 10@12½ cents ℔ ℔. for net meat, according to quality.

BEESWAX—Is wanted, and sells readily at 40@42 cents ℔ ℔.

CORN MEAL.—Market fully supplied, and demand principally for retail lots. Selling from the mills at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ busdel.

COTTON.—The market for this article has ruled without material change during the week just closed. Under the adverse reports from abroad, there has been but little disposition among buyers to operate unless at lower figures, while factors generally have held for higher rates, and we therefore quote the market as closing inactive. Only a few small sales have been effected at 27 cents for mixed grades, and 27 cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of nearly all patterns, are offered on market, and sell from store at the following quotations: Arrow Tie, 8 cents; Sweet's Buckle Tie, 8 cents; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 8½ cents; Beard's Buckle and Lock Tie, 8½ cents; and Dillion's 8 cents ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Are in good supply, and sell at 18 to 20 cents ℔ dozen, by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all descriptions are in moderate stock, and we quote a fair business doing at the following prices: Peruvian Guano, $80@$85; Pacific do. $00@$60; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70—all ℔ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

FLOUR.—The market continues to be fully supplied with Northern brands, and we quote a moderate business doing from store at quotations given in table, as in quantity and quality. State brands are scarce, and only a retail business doing.

GRAIN—The CORN market rules without material change. The supply in dealers' hands is at present quite large, while a very light demand exists. Received for the week about 10,000 bushels to order, all of which has gone into store. We have no cargo sales to report, and quote as nominal at $1 to $1 02½ ℔ bushel. From store we quote sales at $1 10@$1 12½, bags included, an in quantity.——OATS—Only a retail enquiry, and market moderately supplied. Selling from store at 90@95 cents ℔ bushel ——PEAS—Market moderately supplied with Cow, and rules steady, with sales at $1 07½@$1 10 ℔ bushel. White are scarce and wanted, and would bring $1 60@$1 75 ℔ bushel.——RICE—Clean is in moderate supply, and demand merely for retail lots. We quote Carolina from store at 10@11 cents ℔ ℔.

HAY.—The market is fully supplied with Northern, and there's nothing new to report. About 100 bales received, and sold at 75 cents ℔ 100 ℔s. Received also 460 bales Eastern, which was sold to arrive, at $1 30.

LIME.—No late receipts, and the market is entirely bare. We therefore omit quotations.

LUMBER—Is without change in price, and nothing of moment doing, the business being principally in the coastwise trade. We quote as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 21 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	17 00 @ 18 00

MOLASSES.—There is a moderate supply of Cuba in second hands, and the market rules firm.—A fair business is doing in the small way at quotations in table.

PEA NUTS—Were in active request for shipping purposes during the earlier part of the week, and several parcels found ready sale at $2 50 for prime quality. For a day or two past, however, the market has ruled less firm and the price has declined—closing at $2@$2 30 for ordinary to prime, and $2 35 ℔ bushel for extra.

POTATOES.—Irish are in full stock, and sell from store in quantities to suit at $3 75@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Sweet are getting very scarce, and sell from carts at $1 10@$1 25 ℔ bushel by the quantity.

POULTRY.—The market is rather poorly supplied, and prices tend upward. We quote live fowls at 35 to 45 cents, and dressed at 50@55 cts. each.

PROVISIONS—The market for North Carolina BACON continues to rule very firm, and former prices are readily obtained. The receipts are small, and the stock on market is barely sufficient to meet the retail demand. We quote sales of several small lots at 19 cents for shoulders, 20@21 cents for sides, 21@21½ cents for hog round, and 22@23 cents ℔ ℔ for hams, as in quality. Western cured is in fair stock, and prices unchanged. There is a moderate business doing from store at 16½@17½ cents for shoulders, and 19@19½ cents per ℔ for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce, and brings 22 @23 cents. Northern is in moderate supply and sells at prices ranging from 16½ to 22 cents ℔ ℔, as in quality.——PORK For Northern he market rules less firm, though we have no quotable change to make in prices. Stock moderate, and sales from store at figures quoted in table. *Fresh* is brought in sparingly, and sells from carts at 13@15½ cents ℔ ℔.

SALT—Only a small business doing and market moderately supplied. We continue to quote from store at $1 90@$2 for American, and $2 20@$2 25 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Little or no demand for shipment, and the sales are confined to small boat loads at $3@$3 50 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—The market rules about the same as reported for a few weeks past. For prime and extra quality there is a moderate demand for mill purposes, and former prices are maintained, while for the lower qualities the market rules dull and quotations have declined. Receipts small for the week, and we refer to our table for classified prices.

WOOD—Is scarce and wanted, and prices higher. We quote by the boat load at $3 25@$3 50 for ash and pine, and $3 75@$4 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To New York are 5 cents higher on rosin and crude turpentine, but other articles remain as last reported. To other coastwise ports we have no change to make. Several vessels have come in during the week, and about all have been taken up at figures given in table.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 60	$ 00 @ $ 55
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 60	00 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 55	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 3/8	@ 1/8
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 15	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 65	0 00 @ 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 65	0 00 @ 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 1/8	00 @ 1/8
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 1 50	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	10 00 @ 11 00	10 00 @ 11 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ 1/8
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 12½	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 80
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ 1/8
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 15

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Robeson county, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Haynes Lennon, Mr. MILLS HOWELL, of Whiteville, N. C., and Mrs. FRANCIS A. BARKER, daughter of Hugh Pitman.

At Moseley Hall, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard, Rev. G. W. SANDERLIN, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Goldsboro', and Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Council Wooten, Esq.

Valuable Land for Sale in the Upper Black River District.

HAVING TO PAY SOME OLD DEBTS, I offer for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing 787 acres, being part of the Plantation formerly owned by George Fennell, deceased, in Upper Black River District. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn or Wheat. Description of the land and improvements is unnecessary, as purchasers will view the premises. OWEN FENNELL.

New Hanover Co., March 6th, 1869.

mh 10 137-2td&wtf

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PLANT CANES AND MAKE YOUR OWN SUGARS AND SIRUPS by Weller & Hatcher's patented process. Sugar thus made will cost about 6 cents per pound, and Sirup about 30 cents per gallon. District, County and Individual Rights for sale. Send for Circular with full particulars. Agents wanted.

WM. F. BEASLEY,
Sole Agent for North Carolina.
Goldsboro', N. C.

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FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO.,
Utica, New York.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

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Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

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will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered.

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E WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

President Grant.

e have already laid before our readers inaugural of President GRANT. Short, meaning, pointless, without a single ont conclusion, everything in general nothing in particular, we have the first e paper of the world-renowned warrior. act, except that he declares in favor of adoption of the proposed Fifteenth cle to the Federal Constitution, there o specific recommendation or opinion ressed in his inangural. And so guard- s he in recommending the adoption of amendment that it seems to be rather result of a desire to get rid of a sub- "which is likely to agitate the public" from an honest conviction that founded in right and justice. o be sure he promises always to express opinion to Congress upon all leading stions, and even, if pressed, threatens veto, but warns them in advance that vill quietly submit to their opinion as representatives of the people, for he s pains to reiterate that he has no cy as against the will of the people. e President's financial policy, like ther views, will conflict with the opin- of no one. He desires to do every- g to give strength to our credit, but oses nothing. Economy and honesty, p commodities in a President's inau- l, are vaguely hinted at, but we ven- the opinion that the thieves in office too "loil" to fall under the frowns of incoming administration. Fealty to y, rather than an honest performance uty, will be the *open sesame* to renewed erment.

a State paper General GRANT's Inau- l is a miserable failure. Neither indi- n of talent or of future policy is ced. But we hope this paper does lo him justice. He was not elected use of his great civil abilities. A par- power, defeated in preliminary bat- took him as the surest method of ring their continued success. They ted not without their host. An unde- candidate led them victoriously ugh the contest. As general and un- ning as is this address, we trust we n it a well-defined purpose to deal y with all portions of our common ntry. As Commander-in-Chief of the ies of the United States during the Gen. GRANT cannot but despise cowardly politicians whose warfare n the South only begun after had compelled a surrender of their s. If he has any warlike proclivi- he will seek to exercise them else- re than over the men whom he met in le and overcome. He will not emulate example of those whose victories are rded after the cessation of hostilities. o politician, not even a civillian, he for a time give way to the party pres- which will be brought to bear. But cannot believe that the heart which ated the terms of surrender to the army ien. LEE, will use the prerogatives of et higher office to punish men whose y fault was an honorable and gallant otion to their section. We look, then, for a brilliant administration, but one ked by strong common sense and a h regard for justice.

The Legislature.

he proceedings of the Legislature on dnesday were more than usually unin- sting and unimportant.

n the Senate a resolution was offered to in E. S. Martin as Page to the Senate. s brought about a long discussion, in ch serious charges were preferred by ral Senators against the Doorkeeper illicit appropriation of stationery. It ears in his liberality he presented the e with a considerable quantity, who ed State's evidence against that official. absence of the Doorkeeper prevented usual farce of a Committee of Investi- ion, and the matter rests in *statu quo*.

he bill to provide a system of public ruction came up as unfinished business. te an animated debate sprung up on a tion of Senator Love to prevent the em- yment of colored teachers, in any event, white pupils. This was met by Mr. ore, of Carteret, by proposing an endment to the amendment prohibiting employment of white teachers for col. l pupils. The amendment to the amend- t prevailed, and then the whole propo- on was defeated. The further consid- tion of the bill was postponed.

n the House Mr. French introduced a to incorporate the Independent Tele- ph Line, and Mr. Sinclair a bill to au- rize the Commissioners of New Hanover unty to receive in the County Work- se convicts from other counties.

he bill to lay off the Homestead and sonal property exemptions was taken and discussed, without any important ion.

Andrew Johnson.

r. JOHNSON, in publishing a farewell ad- ss to the people of the United States on retiring from the Presidency, has ded to his reputation as a writer and left upon the records of the country at e the most powerful vindication of his n administration and the most unan- erable impeachment of the wrongs and annies of Congress which has yet ap- red from him. "The impeachment of rren Hastings by the gifted Sheridan," s the *National Intelligencer*, "if more rgeous and eloquent, was not more di- t and truthful. The summing up of the s, wrongs and crimes of the Crown of gland, as expressed in the Declaration Independence, gives no more sense of e weight of British wrongs than does the in, clear, terse and feeling statement of r. JOHNSON, concerning the outrages, op- essions, tyrannies, and usurpations of the rfidious and corrupt Congress.

"It should be read and studied by the nerican student or statesman, and treas- ed in his heart of hearts for profit and struction in the uses of patriotism in the ming day of weal or woe that impend er our beloved country—a country still st loved by the virtuous of the people when worst governed—a people who may yet be called to stand as a "wall of fire" against aggressions upon their most vital rights.

"We cannot resist the conviction that the address of President JOHNSON will arouse the American people to a renewed sense of the deep wounds which liberty and constitutional government have received at the hands of the corrupt Congressional cabal, and will serve to rivet bitter memories of them for good to a late day in our history. It is hardly necessary to add that, in our belief, the final day of the public service of Andrew JOHNSON has not yet been reached."

The Legislature.

We print the silly and disgraceful proceedings of the Legislature on Wednesday and Thursday rather to "point a moral" than for any intrinsic merit they contain. It is well for the people to see how uselessly and sinfully their representatives are wasting their time and the people's money. When will this ridiculous farce end?

Mixed Schools and Colleges.

Dr. E. NYE HUTHISON, as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, has taken occasion, through the columns of the Fayetteville *Presbyterian*, to refute the report circulated throughout the State that the Trustees of that College were making arrangements to establish a department for the education of colored students. The Raleigh *Standard*, complying with the request for papers in the State to notice, with its agrarian contempt for everything refined and noble in society, makes it the excuse for a violent and filthy attack upon this institution. The article is characteristic of the leveling spirit which actuates the foul-mouthed slanderer who villifies every noble and honorable feeling of our people during six days of the week through the columns of that paper, and on the seventh serves the devil by giving utterance, from the sacred precincts of the pulpit, to the hatred of the South which rankles in his loathsome heart.

While the leaders of its party in the Legislature are protesting against any purpose to mix the races in the public schools, and while the *Standard* has pronounced against it in the University, giving way this much at least to the "prejudices of caste," which it declares the Christian colleges of the world are rapidly rising above, yet it pours the venom of its wrath against the Trustees of Davidson because they have published the fact to the world that only whites will be educated there. No; the fact is patent that the miserable wretches who have grown in power by a voluntary association as equals with blacks, will do all they can to force that equality upon others. Their course in the Legislature is an acted lie. They mean to mix the races in schools and elsewhere, but they fear the "prejudices of caste" are too strong to do so by one sweeping enactment. While they seem to provide for the separate education of whites and blacks in the public schools, their organ denounces private institutions for doing the same thing. Nay, it wickedly and vainly attempts to prejudice our people against the distinguished divines and elders who comprise the Faculty of Davidson College, and the Christian denomination which they represent and which has done so much for the educational and moral welfare of the world.

It is time when such haters of social refinement are put forward as instructors of public opinion, that even Radical papers in Western North Carolina should become alarmed at the warfare threatened against the social relations of our people under the party lash. These degraded men will do everything to break down the "pestilent feeling of aristocracy," which, as Judge Underwood declares in one of his recent luminous opinions, sets the people of the South against mingling freely with the negroes. We believe their attack will first be made through our children. They will, under the tyrant's plea of necessity, establish mixed schools in those districts where one or other of the races furnish an insufficient number of scholars to justify a separate school. By this means the barrier will be broken down, and economy will soon require the mixed system to be adopted throughout the State.

In this bitter attack upon Davidson College, we recognize the rallying cry of the Radical clans. A few of the faithful will denounce, then hesitate, as they did in regard to negro testimony and negro suffrage, but soon they will "endure, then pity, then embrace," and we shall see even the Rutherford *Star*, which now threatens its party with defeat and destruction upon this issue, advocating it as one of the cardinal principles of its political faith.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

On Monday both Houses of the General Assembly ratified the proposed Fifteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States. The following proceedings of the House are taken from the *Standard*:

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 4th, 1869.

To the Honorable the Genert Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the Hon. William H. Soward, Secretary of State of the United States, and herewith transmit to your honorable body, "an attested copy of a Resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a Fifteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States."

The proposed Fifteenth Article is in the following words:

"A Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

By the adoption of the proposed article by three-fourths of the States the right to vote will be secured by the Constitution of the United States to every citizen, and will not, therefore, depend, as it does now, on the will of the several States.—The best, if not the only just form of government known among men, is that which secures to all an absolute equality in political and civil rights. It results inevitably from the formation of governments by persons equally free that every one should have the right to vote—that is to have a voice in the administration of the government to which is entrusted the lives, the liberties and the property of all. The people of the United States are all free. They all have an interest in society, and every male citizen should have the right to vote. This right should be as lasting as the Constitution itself, and as general and pervasive as the atmosphere in every State. The colored citizen in New York or Connecticut is as much entitled to it as the colored citizen in North Carolina or Georgia. Every type of man who is a citizen of the United States, is presumed to be capable of self government. There can be no distinction in this respect between the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Ethiopian, or the subordinate or modified types derived from either or all of these. They are all *men*. None of them acknowledge masters, but they are all free to seek their happiness in their own way, so long as they do not infringe the rights of others. Political slavery would not be less oppressive or depressing to them than what has been known in this country as African or domestic slavery. The gift of freedom to the colored race of the United States would be worse than worthless if not accompanied by the right of suffrage.

The people of North Carolina have already, by a large majority, secured to every citizen by their organic law, the right of suffrage. It is not probable that this right will be impaired or even modified, so long as the Republican party of the State remains united and controls the legislative department of the government. But it is hoped, from abundant caution and as a matter of principle, that the Legislature of every State will promptly ratify this amendment, thus settling the question for all time.

Those who are at present charged with the governments of the recently reconstructed States have had devolved upon them a duty in relation to the colored population which is more responsible and delicate, in many respects, than that which is incumbent on any State not formerly slaveholding. This population, faithful, patriotic and honest, as it is, has needed and still needs that training in the art or habit of self government which is the birthright of every white American; and the children of this population must be educated in the midst of the children of the whites, and educated equally with the latter, in such a way as not to do injustice to either race or to excite the prejudices of one against the other. The governments of these States, resting as they do on both races, and with men of both races holding office in their various departments, have engaged with alacrity and cheerfulness in the performance of this duty; and it is their fixed purpose to omit no effort which may be deemed necessary to educate, improve and elevate the colored people, whose interests and happiness have been committed to their charge.—But while this duty is thus performed as to large masses who have just emerged from slavery, it is expected that other States not formerly encumbered with slavery, and in which the colored people are few in number and generally intelligent, will promptly, and without a single exception, ratify the proposed amendment, thus fixing the right of full citizenship for all in the Constitution itself, and placing it where no future change or convulsion can destroy it.

I earnestly recommend, gentlemen, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by your honorable body.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN.

Mr. French moved to refer the message and accompanying documents to a special committee of five; and to make the subject a special order for 1 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Pou, Jarvis, French, Seymour and Moore, of Chowan, said Committee.

At the appointed hour the amendment came up for consideration. Messrs. Hodnett, Jarvis and Argo, Conservatives, advocated its adoption. Mr. Malone, of Caldwell, opposed. The following is the vote upon its passage:

YEAS—Mesars. Speaker, Ames, Argo, Asworth, Barnett, Barnes, Bowman, Candler, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Ellington, Ferkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Grier, Gunter, Harris of Wake, Hayes, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Hoffman, Horney; Humphries, Hudgings, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kinney, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Pearson, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Siegrist, Simonds, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Welch, Wilkie and Wiswall—64.

NAYS—Messrs Allison, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, Ferebee, Gibson, Hawkins, Malone, McMillan, Painter, Profitt, Tompson and Williams, of Harnett—13.

The *Standard* gives the following remarks of three colored members in recording their votes:

Mr. Hayes did not look upon this amendment as interfering with any of the rights that are held sacred by the colored people of the reconstructed States, while it secured rights to his brethren in other States; and as he knew none of those could be taken from them he voted yea.

Mr. Leary would have voted for it heart and soul if it had given universal amnesty with universal suffrage. He voted aye.

Mr. Sykes said he was once a slave and now a freeman, and he felt called upon to vote for the amendment giving suffrage to all men in the United States. He desired to see every man have the right to hold office, in New York as well as in North Carolina, and when love of the government came, he would let general amnesty come with it.

In the Senate a most interesting debate took place. Mr. Robbins made a most able speech against the adoption of the Amendment, so also Mr. Graham. It was ratified by the following vote, by which it will be seen two Conservatives, Senators Osborne and Love, voted with the Radicals in the affirmative:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Beeman, Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Davis, Eaves, Eppes, Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Long, Love, Osborne, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and Winstead—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Graham, Melchor, Robbins and Scott—6.

STATE NEWS.

MURDER IN CASWELL.—We have to record the murder of Mrs. Sarah Blackwell, an aged widow lady living near Blackwell's Store in Caswell county. This was a horrible deed perpetrated upon a defenceless old lady for the paltry sum of a few dollars. No clue to the murderer.

Greensboro' *Topic*.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Fayetteville *Eagle*, of a most horrid outrage in Moore County on the 19th ult. A negro by the name of Edward Blue, living on the land of one Graham with his family, was attacked by disguised persons. He was wounded but escaped. Two or three of his children escaped, but his wife and one child was killed. The cabin was fired; and the skeletons of the murdered wife and child were found among the ruins. Blue bore a bad character and was very unpopular. A meeting of citizens has been held to take steps looking to the bringing to punishment the guilty parties. Graham and one Riddle have been arrested and lodged in jail. A low demagogue, W. B. Richardson, is trying to give a political turn to the affair, but all the neighbors of Blue are Radicals and have sworn that no negroes shall live among them. Graham is a leading Radical. This matter should be ferreted out, and the guilty brought to punishment.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn that a difficulty occurred in the neighborhood of Steele Creek, about 14 miles from this city, on Tuesday last, which resulted in the death of Mr. Robert Lowrie, at the hands of Mr. Richard Kendrick.

We forbear giving the particulars of this sad affair, as an inquest has not yet been held, but we understand the killing was in self defence, and suppose the report true, as Mr. Kendrick has not been arrested.—He was in the city last evening, and returned home to await the result of a jury of inquest.—Charlotte *Observer*.

AMONG the recent graduates in the Medical department of the University of New York, were the following North Carolinians: L. L. Alexander, J. E. Caldwell, R. Kenneday, W. M. Phillips, L. L. Stanton and C. Watts. The last mentioned gentleman received a certificate of honor.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the People of the United States:

The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and co-operation of the American people, in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify, party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my ear nest desire is to see the Constitution, as defined and limited by the fathers of the Republic, again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people—North, South, East and West—prosperous and happy under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words, in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion and the assassination of the then President, it was, perhaps, too much, on my part, to expect of devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement which at that time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubtless had I at the commencement of my term of office unhesitatingly lent its powers or perverted them to purposes and plans "outside of the Constitution," and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualifications, I would have been hailed as all that was true, loyal, and discerning; as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been as the Executive of the nation. Unwilling, however, to accede to propositions of extremists, and bound to adhere, at every personal hazard, to my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only rewards for upholding constitutional right and law have been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calm and unprejudiced judgment of history.

At the time a mysterious Providence assigned to me the office of President, I was, by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest myself, so far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office and the times. Whether or not, in this step, I was right, and how far deserving the approbation of the people, all can now on reflection judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men.

The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field, by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a foreign war in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag, and further illustrate the national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening national enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were, for the time being, in the direction indicated. Taking advantage of this feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated military strength of the nation against French interference in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people.

It is proper, in this connection, that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. Contrary to most precedents in the experiences of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined, as in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate, rather than lessen, the discords naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure the destinies of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws.

Let the people whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term consider how different would have been their present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement, and the desire to wield additional power. Let them with justice consider that, if I have not unduly "magnified mine office," the public burdens have not been increased by my acts, and other and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory.

It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and, to accomplish its purposes, panders too often to popular prejudices and party aims.

What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts?—Those acts need not, at this time, an elaborate explanation. They have been elsewhere comprehensively stated and fully discussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged, knowing that, however imperfect, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interests of party faction; and if a policy which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country was made the occasion of inflaming and dividing still farther those who, only recently in arms against each other, yet as individuals and citizens, were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the Government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union; and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to extinguish heartburnings and enmities, and to prevent troubles in the South which, retarding material prosperity in that region, injuriously affected the whole country, I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future.

The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other; and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong, and the expressed better feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement shown and felt in the prompt ratification of constitutional amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting the war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which now only time can cure, and which even at this late date we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword, let us, in the future, cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed will our people forget the lessons of the war; and that, remembering them from whatever cause, peace between sections and States may be perpetual.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest Governments of ancient and modern times, teaches that we have everything to fear from a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendency of men allowed to assume power in what are considered desperate emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies, and to consolidate the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout Italy; deprived of the full Roman franchise the inhabitants of the Italian towns who had opposed his usurpations; confiscated their lands, and gave them to his soldiers; and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body guard for his protection. After having given Rome over to slaughter, and tyrannized beyond all example over those opposed to him and the legions, his terrible instruments of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the ensigns of power so dreadfully abused, and in mingling freely with the families and friends of myriad victims.—The fear which he had inspired continued after his voluntary abdication, and even in retirement his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in spirit could have induced this daring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently befell her, could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment.

We find that in the time which has since elapsed human nature and exigencies in government have not greatly changed.—Who, a few years past, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that in a brief period of bitter experience everything demanded in the name of military emergency, or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course; that conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule, and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the Republic?

It has been clearly demonstrated, by recent occurrences, that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone, however devoted or determined he may be, and that unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds in the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation, however, is attended with too much delay to meet an emergency. While, if left free to act, the people would correct, in time, such evils as might follow legislative usurpation, there is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers, except by revolution. We have already seen the jurisdiction of the judiciary circumscribed when it was apprehended that the courts would decide against laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power, lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the National Legislature. The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned with the President's objections it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partisan influences are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organizations by solemnly confessing it under an official oath. Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened, and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive.

Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the legislative department of the Government, may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied, without disturbing the harmony of the instrument.

The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied, and the bill returned with the Executive's reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal, it should then become a law; but if the decision is otherwise, it should fail, without power in Congress to re-enact and make it valid.

In cases in which the veto rests upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, I would not change the fundamental law; for in such cases no permanent evil can be incorporated into the Federal system.

It is obvious that without such an amendment, the Government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the rebellion, may be wholly subverted and overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress. It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and how rapidly the people may lose—shall I say, have lost?—their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law-making power; and, when once deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain them.

Let us turn for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter disregard of the Constitution. While public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expiated sins of the South, the servants of the people, in high places, have boldly betrayed their trust, broken their oaths of obedience to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice, and good government. When the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriot soldiers amid the dangers of the battle-field, these men crept, without question, into place and power in the national councils. After all dangers had passed, when no armed foe remained, when a punished and repentent people bowed their heads to the flag and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the rebellion. They have since persistently sought to inflame the prejudices engendered between the sections, to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four-years' war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises, and pledges by which the army was marshalled, treason rebuked, and rebellion crushed, and made the liberties of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy. They have destroyed the strength and efficiency of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy their chief. They have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant, and treacherous Cabinet officer. They have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon, rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents. They have conspired to change the system of our Government by preferring charges against the President in the form of articles of impeachment, and contemplating, before hearing or trial, that he should be placed in arrest, held in durance, and, when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace. They have in time of peace increased the national debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the people. They have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency, to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of life. They have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression. They have engaged in class legislation, and built up and encouraged monopolies, that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many. They have failed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our present peaceful relations with foreign powers.

Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive Department.

By unconstitutional and oppressive enactments, the people of ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the revolution rebelled. Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors, with more truth than our fathers did of British tyrants, that they have "forbidden the governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended until their assent should be obtained;" that they have "refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only;" that they have "made judges dependent upon their will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries;" that they have "erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance;" that they have "affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power," "combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws," "quartered large bodies of armed troops among us," "protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States," imposed "taxes upon us without our consent," "deprived us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury," "taken away our charters, excited domestic insurrection amongst us, abolished our most valuable laws, altered fundamentally the forms of our Government, suspended our own Legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not yet complete. The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States "in one Supreme Court," whose jurisdiction "shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution" and "the laws of the United States." Encouraged by this promise of a refuge from tyranny, a citizen of the United States who, by the order of a military commander, given under the sanction of a cruel and deliberate edict of Congress, had been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience, freedom of the press and of speech, personal freedom from military arrest, of being held to answer for crime only upon presentment and indictment, of trial by jury, of the writ of habeas corpus, and the protection of civil and constitutional government—a citizen, thus deeply wronged, appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed to him by the organic law of the land. At once a fierce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legislative power, stripped the ermine from the judges, transferred the sword of justice to the General, and remanded the oppressed citizen to a degradation and bondage worse than death.

It will also be recorded as one of the marvels of the times, that a party claiming for itself a monopoly of consistency and patriotism, and boasting, too, of its unlimited sway, endeavored, by a costly and deliberate trial, to impeach one who defended the Constitution and the Union not only throughout the war of the rebellion, but during his whole term of office as Chief Magistrate; but at the same time could find no warrant or means at their command to bring to trial even the chief of the rebellion. Indeed, the remarkable failures in his case were so often repeated that for propriety's sake, if for no other reason, it became at last necessary to extend to him an unconditionaal pardon. What more plainly than this illustrates the extremity of party management and inconsistency on the one hand, and of faction, vindictiveness, and intolerance on the other? Patriotism will hardly be encouraged when, in such a record, it sees that its instant reward may be the most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not attempted disgrace.—Instead of seeking to "make treason odious,', it would in truth seem to have been their purpose rather to make the defense of the Constitution and the Union a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office, if counter to party dictation, by all the means at their command.

Happily for the peace of the country, the war has determined against the assumed power of the States to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. The institution of slavery also found its destruction in a rebellion commenced in its interest. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution, but, on the contrary, preserved its existence, and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States, or reserved to the people thereof, remain therefore intact. Among those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualifications of their own State electors. It is now assumed that Congress can control this vital right, which can never be taken away from the States without impairing the fundamental principles of the Government itself. It is necessary to the existence of the States, as well as to the protection of the liberties of the people; for the right to select the elector in whom the political power of a State shall be lodged involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prerogative, the States will have no power worth retaining; all will be gone, and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress. The Government will then be centralized, if not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the original design of the Constitution. This proves how necessary it is that the people should require the administration of the three great departments of the Government strictly within the limitations of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to tresspass upon the other, nor, above all, to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people and the States. The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation blessings if they produce so desirable a result.

Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and the din of arms, and quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States, in defence of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired, and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neglect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be jealous lest the civil be made subordinate to the military element. We need to encourage, in every legitimate way, a study of the Constitution for which the war was waged, a knowledge of and reverence for whose wise checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation, not yet under the control of party, must resist the tendency to centralization—an outgrowth of the great rebellion—and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of united States, and that when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect union, they retained rights as valuable and important as those which they relinquished for the common weal.

This sound old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and a kindred theory that States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by corrupt combinations of the commercial centres, who, plethoric from wealth, annually migrate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse views and interests of the whole nation, and laws cease to be made without full discussion at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown by the law-making power either to the judicial or executive branch of the Government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot box, it is believed, only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to indicate, by their votes, that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose upon party excess.

Calmly reviewing my administration of the Government, I feel that, with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages; the woes which have followed the rejection of forbearance, magnanimity, and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation.

It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and know that in a long, arduous, and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by desire for gain, and that I can in all sincerity inquire, "Whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or off whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith?" No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen.

Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the Government, and, unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it, in ineffaceable characters, "The Constitution and the Union, one ann inseparable."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.

The Alabama Treaty.

The language that has been used in this country against the Alabama treaty with England points not to a different form of treaty, but directly to war; and on this question the Saturday Review (London) says:

"Yet it is incredible that any serious politician in the United States should contemplate, after years of negotiation ending in the concession of almost every American demand, an utterly unprovoked resort to arms. It is, indeed, by latent menaces that American diplomacy has succeeded in alarming the timid portion of the English community, including, perhaps, more than one statesman high in office; but there is a limit to the concessions which might be preferable to a rupture. If the treaty is not ratified, there ought to be no hurry in recommencing negotiations. After approaching to the verge of humiliation in its anxiety for justice and conciliation, the English Government has thrown upon the United States the responsibility of deliberately keeping the quarrel open. No great importance should be attached to the willful retention of a pretext for war.—Grave as the evils of war would be, it would be better for England to face it at once than to submit to intolerable degradation. A war gratuitously commenced for the purpose of avenging on England the recognition of belligerency which was simultaneously accorded by France, and two or three weeks later by every European Power, including Russia, would be an outrage revolting to the moral sense of mankind, and ultimately it would not go unpunished.

The Wise-Pollard Case.

The case of the State *vs.* George D. Wise and John S. Wise, indicted for assaulting Edward A. Pollard, removed from the Criminal Court of Baltimore, was yesterday settled in the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, at Towsontown, by the State's attorney, William S. Keech, Esq., on payment of costs by the defendants. The State's attorney stated to the Court that he had received from Mr. Pollard a letter, which he showed the Court, in which Mr. P. stated that he did not desire to prosecute, and hoped that the Messrs. Wise would not be prosecuted, and that all difficulties between him and them had been amicably arranged.—Baltimore *Sun*, 2d.

Retirement of Members of Congress.

With the termination of the Fortieth Congress the Senate loses its ablest men. Hendricks, Buckalew, Dixon, Whyte, Doolittle, Bayard, and Henderson cannot be matched in ability by any seven who remain in that body. Mr. Boyer retires after a very brilliant term of service in the House, and it also loses one of its soundest and most assiduous members in Mr. Glossbrenner.—*Philadelphia Age*.